The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The British Government, Not Disposed to Hang the Convicted Fenians.

France Complains that Prussia is Fortifying Rastadt.

Denmark Charges Prussia with Disregard of Treaty Obligations.

IRELAND.

The Sentences of the Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Sunday, May 26.

Although Earl DERBY officially declared, on Saturday, that the Fenian BURKE, whose sentence of death has been commuted to imprisonment for life, would be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, it is now thought that the Government is inclined to deal more leniently with him. It is also probable that the death sentences of all the Fenian prisoners will be changed to imprisonment for life.

PRUSSIA.

The Fortifications of Rastadt.

PARIS, Sunday, May 26.

The Press of this city complain that the Prussian Government, notwithstanding the amicable settlement of the Luxemburg question, continues to strengthen the fortifications of Rastadt, one of the most important fortresses of Germany.

Denmark and Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, May 26.

The Danish Government, it is said, has informed the foreign Powers that the Prussian Government continues to disregard the obligations of the treaty of 1865 in regard to Schleswig.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 26.

The steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left New-York on the 15th, passed at this port this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, May 26.

United States bonds are quoted to-day at 77⅞.

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PERU AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter from Admiral DAHLGREN, of the United States Navy, to Hon. A. P. HOVEY, United States Minister in Peru, in relation to the difficulties arising out of the refusal of a Peruvian naval commander to extend the usual courtesies to the officers of United States Government vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso, has been sent to the State Department in Washington:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP POWHATAN, BAY OF CALLAO, Feb. 16, 1867.

His Excellency the United States Minister, Gen. A. P. Hovey:

SIR: I have received your note of the 9th, inclosing the translation of a note addressed to you on the 8th by his Excellency the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs. I find myself obliged to dissent against the conclusion of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the course of reasoning which leads thereto, in which I also notice several important omissions.

With the view of presenting a full understanding of all the facts of the case, I take this occasion to recapitulate the events in the order of their occurrence.

First—The Government of Peru found it convenient to make use of the services of a citizen of the United States, who, having committed the greatest offence known to our laws, and those of every other country, had left the United States without permission of its authorities, so far as I am informed, and remains to this day excluded from the general pardon granted by the President of the United States, on which account he is disabled from dissolving his connection with the United States and forming the choice of a new allegiance, which principle is affirmed in the last annual message of the President. The disability to accept public office extends even to those of a domestic character, for the United States Government would not permit Ex-Commander SEMMES, similarly situated to Ex-Commander TUCKER, to exercise the duties of a Probate Judge in the State of Alabama, though he had been elected to the office by the people.

Second—Rear-Admiral TUCKER, having been clothed with high rank and command by the Peruvian Government, was visited, on his arrival at Valparaiso, by the commander of a United States ship, and rudely repelled the courtesies tendered him by that officer.

Third—The Government of the United States having formally expressed the hope that this act "will be discountenanced by the Government of Peru, and that he (Admiral TUCKER) will be required to make the proper apologies for his conduct," I do not learn that this reasonable expectation has been gratified, and the silence of Mr. Secretary SEWARD, mentioned by Mr. PACHECO, does not seem to imply acquiescence in the position of the Peruvian Government that the affair was personal, and therefore required no official reparation.

Fourth—In this condition of things the usual courtesies which would have been paid to a *bona fide* Peruvian officer, who had not already refused them, were withheld by a United States ship-of-war duly authorized to do so.

Fifth—Upon which, as I learned informally from yourself, Rear-Admiral TUCKER issued an order sustending all courtesies to United States officers on the part of Peruvian naval officers, though he himself committed the first act of the kind.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is pleased to indorse this action, on the ground that the refusal to salute Mr. TUCKER, under these circumstances, is a slight to the Peruvian flag, which I entirely disclaim. The salute of a national flag is twenty-one guns, which has always been paid to the Peruvian flag by our vessels when capable of firing a salute. That of a Rear-Admiral is never twenty-one guns; it is also individual, not national, though official and not private, and therefore is the subject of claim by those entitled to it, but not on the ground of a national salute. One may be given while for special reasons the other is withheld. The *Tuscarora* did actually salute the flag of Peru on anchoring here, though the same vessel did not salute Rear-Admiral TUCKER when he hoisted his flag at Valparaiso. And in this proceeding Mr. TUCKER must himself have recognized the fact of difference in the nature of salutes, because I am not aware that he even complained of not being saluted by the *Tuscarora*.

The question, as it now stands, is properly to be settled by the concurrence of both Governments, being international, not domestic; but pending this, its proper solution, Peru takes the decision into her own hands, and while our State Department has signified its expectation of an apology for the conduct of Admiral TUCKER, her Government resorts to a retaliatory measure, going far beyond the original limits of the case, and thus involves indiscriminately all the naval officers of the United States and the *bona fide* Peruvian naval officers, who have no concern in the matter.

This wears the appearance of dictation in regard to an interest of the United States that cannot fail to impress our Government and people very unfavorably, and which must be ineffectual. His Excellendy, Mr. PACHECO, is pleased to conclude his note by saying, "I can affirm to your Excellency, in the name of the Supreme Chief, that if courtesy be shown to our officers and ships it will be immediately returned." I will assure the Minister of Foreign Affairs in return that no courtesy will be withheld or has been from the Peruvian flag, or from any *bona fide* Peruvian officer, which is due to either. The exceptional case of Admiral TUCKER is not included with either, and I may add that in one instance a proper courtesy paid to *bona fide* Peruvian officers was not returned. Capt. STRONG reports to me as follows:

"Admiral TUCKER's conduct to me has not prevented me from fulfilling the usual civilities between friendly nations, as when the *Independencia* returned here on the 20th of October, after an absence of seventy-two days, I called on board, saying, 'I have called to pay my respects to the officers,' though the Admiral's flag had been shifted to that ship the day before. The visit has not been returned."

The date of the visit referred to has since been given to me as the 30th of October, 1866.

In conclusion, nothing more is asked at the present time by myself, than the revocation of the offensive order, leaving the entire question in regard to the *status* and conduct of Admiral TUCKER as it now stands, to rest on its own merits and the joint decision of the Governments of the two countries.

My own action has been communicated to the Navy Department, under whose authority I act, and sufficient time has not elapsed for a reply. Meanwhile it would not be proper for me to make any change in the position that I have taken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy.

MEXICO.

Letter from Diaz—His Capture of Puebla—The Rout of Marquez—The Recent Negotiations—His Present Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

The following extracts are taken from a translation of a letter addressed by Gen. DIAZ to Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister:

GAUDALUPE, Hidalgo, Friday, May 3.

Hon. Matias Romero, &c., &c., &c., Washington:

MY DEAR FRIEND: When I was besieging Puebla, I learned that MARQUEZ was marching upon me with 5,000 men from the City of Mexico. I must candidly confess that at first I hesitated as to the course I should pursue, whether to raise the siege and march to meet MARQUEZ, or await his arrival, or assault the city immediately. I decided on the latter alternative. Success favored the impetuosity of our troops, which, without the necessary training, but moved by their great courage, stormed the forufications and carried their lines successfully, regardless of the galling fire of musketry and murderous hand-grenades showered upon us from the balconies and housetops. When the trenches had been carried, the defenders of the houses, fearing they might be cut off or attacked in the rear, abandoned them and were made prisoners. The heights in the vicinity were still held by the enemy, but their garrison surrendered on the 4th. I was then free to go and encounter MARQUEZ, which I immediately did on the 5th. The cavalry division harassed him much, barring him the road to Vera Cruz, in which direction it seemed he desired to proceed, but he countermarched when about three leagues distant from Humantla, and declining battle which I offered him on the heights of the San Diego Mill, he took the road leading to Mexico. I continued the pursuit of MARQUEZ, though I deemed it difficult to overtake him, as he had the advantage of one day's march over me. Gen. ESCOBEDO, however, had detached Gen. GUADARRAMA with a division of cavalry in pursuit, to which other forces operating in the valley of Mexico were added, and I sent him orders to cut off MARQUEZ's retreat to Mexico, which he did successfully that MARQUEZ was compelled to seek shelter at the Hacienda de San Lorenzo. When everything had been prepared to attack him, he fled by the road leading from Calpuiahpam to Texcoco, and he was completely routed. The defeat of MARQUEZ occurred on the 10th of April, the fourth anniversary of the Austrian's acceptance of the crown. I was determined to attack Mexico at once, and marched upon it, intending to establish my headquarters at Tacobago, but Gen. ESCOBEDO having recalled the Guadarrama division, I was obliged to change my plan, and come to this place. Soon after my arrival, Father FISCHER, MAXIMILIAN'S Confessor, came to make me some unacceptable propositions which I at once rejected, then the Prussian Princess SALM SALM, the wife of one of MAXIMILIAN'S aids-de-camp, came to me to solicit a safe conduct to get into Queretaro, saying she would explain to MAXIMILIAN the situation of Mexico, and she had no doubt he would surrender Queretaro. I also rejected this petition, for in truth I have no confidence in such proposals. Before my arrival in front of the City of Mexico, PORTILLA, who styles himself the Minister of War, offered to surrender the city to me if I gave him personal guarantees, and O'HARAN sent me the same proposal, adding he would deliver MARQUEZ to me provided I spared his own life, and gave him a passport to go abroad. The villains are treacherous even toward each other. We have now all our batteries planted, which protect the approaches to our works, say some 3,000 metres from the enemy's fortifications, and we continue our advances in such a manner that in the capital of the Republic will shortly be in our possession, either by direct assault or capitulation. Within the city there is no violence or extortion that is not resorted to by MARQUEZ in order to raise money, and increase his forces. The foreign merchants have all closed their establishments and are now under the protection of their respective ministers, who have entered their protests against the acts of MARQUEZ, and the newspapers of yesterday state that he was about to issue a severe order against them. The Diplomatic Corps, it seems, is desirous of leaving the city and going to Tacubaga. As a matter of course I shall not recognize them in their official character, but as private individuals I will not prevent their doing so. Our present station is an excellent one, since only three places, viz.: Mexico, Queretaro and Vera Cruz are left the Austrian, and these are all closely besieged. Within this month I expect all will be decided in favor of the Republic. Distrust and dismay now rule among the traitors. No encounter or skirmish takes place in which they are not worsted, even when they have the advantage of numbers. This increases the *morale* of our soldiers, inspiring them with confidence in every battle in which our half-naked and destitute recruits have vanquished the well-trained and better provided troops of the Austrian.

Gen. LERDO, through a third party, offered to surrender to me the cities which they occupied, and also deliver MAXIMILIAN, MARQUEZ, MIRAMON, &c., &c., into my hands provided I should accede to a proposal which he made to me, and which I rejected as I deemed it not very honorable. Another proposition was also made me by authority of BAZAINE for the purchase of 6,000 muskets and 4,000,000 percussion caps, and I had desired it, he would have sold me book arms and powder, but I declined to accept it. The intervention and its results have opened our eyes, and hereafter we shall be more cautious in treating with foreign Powers, particularly with those of Europe, but especially so with France.

(Signed) FORFIRIO DIAZ.

Order by Gen. Sickles—The Street-Car Disturbances—Mutilation of the Flag.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, May 26.

Gen. SICKLES this evening issued an order in the case of the negroes concerned in the recent street-car riots. He directs that, in view of the general good conduct of the colored population, and trusting to the action of the authorities for the recognition and enforcement of their rights and privileges, those freedmen now in custody are to be released, excepting WM. HUGHER and JOHN F. STEWART, who, being charged with stoning cars and with inciting others to riotous conduct, are remanded for trial by Military Commission.

In the case of STEPHEN CALHOUN SMITH, charged with mutilating the national flag at the firemen's parade on April 27, the order says:

"The only extenuating circumstance is the prisoner's acknowledgment of guilty, coupled with an avowal that the act was done in a moment of undue excitement, and accompanied by an expression of sincere contrition for the offence. Prominent and influential citizens having petitioned for SMITH's pardon, representing that his offence receives no countenance in the community, and it appearing that the confinement already undergone by the accused, added to the condemnation of the community, will sufficiently admonish him of the consequences of such misconduct, it is ordered that he be discharged."

Political Discussion in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 25.

Col. M. B. STOKES and Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE spoke here to-night to an immense crowd of whites and blacks. The debate was deeply interesting and at times exciting. Mr. ETHERIDGE devoted most of his time to an exposition of Radicalism, and the records of Gov. BROWNLOW and Col. STOKES, and gave satisfaction to the Conservative part of the audience. Col. STOKES vindicated his cause, and in turn assailed the public history of his opponent and the aims of Conservatism. The Radicals express gratefulness for his labors in their behalf. Both speakers were warmly applauded. The effect of the debate was to arouse the two parties, and henceforward the campaign will be active and zealous. The colored voters present listened patiently, and appeared to be much interested. It was evident, however, that they generally were with Col. STOKES.

Murder at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 26.

MICHAEL MCCARTHEY, bugler of the Fortress Monroe Garrison, was killed last night by a man named CLARKE, who keeps a store at Mill Creek. CLARKE was arrested by the military and given into the custody of the County Sheriff, who placed him in the Hampton Jail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which is to be held this afternoon.

Georgia Editor Pardoned by the Governor.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, May 26.

J. E. HAYES, proprietor of the *Republican*, who was fined and imprisoned for libel in March last, was yesterday released by a pardon of Gov. JENKINS.

Fatal Accident in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, May 26.

Last night, on a lot on Sixth-street, between Main-street and the river, two men working in a new pit were drowned by the breaking in of an old pit adjoining. Two other workmen going to their assistance were killed by foul air.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Opinion of the United States Attorney-General on the Clauses in the Reconstruction Act Respecting the Right to Vote and Hold Office.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

The Attorney-General has prepared the following opinion on the clauses in the Reconstruction Acts respecting the right to vote and to hold office.

His opinion as to the powers of the Commanding Generals will be given hereafter.

THE OPINION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1867.

The President:

SIR: I have the honor to state my opinion upon the questions arising under the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" upon which questions the military commanders of the districts in which these States are comprised have asked your instructions. The first provision upon this subject is to be found in the fifth section of the original act, and declares the qualifications and disqualifications of the voters of the election to be held for delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention in each State, and for the election to be held for the ratification of the Constitution that may be framed by such Convention. That section provides that "delegates to such Convention shall be elected by the male citizens of such States, 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law," and that the same qualifications are required for the election of the delegates shall also be required upon the election for ratification. The proviso to this section also excludes from the right to vote for delegates to the Convention every person excluded from the privilege of holding office by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14. The sixth section provides: "That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or suspend the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional government all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said section of said Constitutional Amendment." It will be observed here that the qualifications of a voter are by the fifth section limited to the election of delegates to the Convention, and the question whether such Convention shall or shall not be held, and that no qualification is declared for delegates so to be elected; but by the sixth section the same qualifications as to a voter are required in all elections to any office under the existing provisional governments during their continuance, and as to eligibility at such elections certain classes are excluded. The first section of the supplemental act provides that "that the Commanding General in each district shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upward, resident in each county or parish in he State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the original act. The person offering himself for registration is also required to take an oath, which for convenience I now divide into paragraphs or sections, preserving as near as may be the language of the act. He must swear or affirm as follows: That he is a citizen of the State, and has resided in said State for — months next —, (preceding the day when he takes the oath,) and that he now resides in the county of —, in said State of —; that he is (twenty-one years old; that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States; that he has never been a member of any State Legislature nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. That he has never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. That he will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do. The second section of this act prescribes after the completion of such registration in any State, and after at least thirty days' public notice of the time and places which the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, an election shall be held for delegates to a Convention, and a rule is given to fix the number of the delegates to be elected, and the apportionment of these delegates in the proper subdivisions, giving to each subdivision representation in that body in the ratio of registration. The third section provides that on the election for delegates the registered voters shall vote for or against the Convention. The fourth section provides for the election to ratify the Constitution that may be framed by the delegates, and the right to vote at this election is confined to the persons rgistered. The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in the original act shall, during the operation of such act, be by ballot, and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office." The first consideration which requires my attention upon the question as to the right to vote arises upon the registration of voters. The question of qualification or disqualification is fixed by the registration. No power is given to any other board on any other authority after the registration is completed to change the registry. The persons whose names are admitted to registration are entitled to vote, subject to the limitations hereafter mentioned, and none others. This registration must be completed before the first day of September, 1867. The functions of the Board as a Board of Registration cannot be extended beyond that fixed time; but after that the duties which remain to be performed by the officers composing this Board are limited to holding and superintending the elections and making their proper returns to the Commanding General. This brings us to the direct question, Who are entitled to registration? First, as to citizenship and residence. No person is entitled to vote who shall not be a resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election. It is not necessary that this previous residence for a year should exist at the time the person presents himself for registration. A person in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration although he has not at that time been a resident of the State for a full year; for we find in the supplemental act that the oath as to residence does not require the applicant to swear that he has then been a resident for a year, but only requires him to state the number of months of his residence constituting a period less than as well as a full term of twelve months. Therefore, as to such a person so registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held that the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year he cannot vote at such election, for this supplemental act does not as to residence change the provisions of the original act, as it is explicitly provided by it as to registration that it shall include only those who are qualified to vote by the original act. To carry out the purposes of the law in this respect as to residence the Board of Registration should note opposite the name of the person whose residence has not extended to the full term the exact time of his residence. As to citizenship, the qualifications stated in the original act is citizenship of the State, but by the first clause of the first section, in the supplemental act, the registration is to be made of the male citizens of the United States, and as to the oath the applicant is only required to swear that he is a citizen of the State. I am of opinion that the phrase, "citizen of the State," as used in the oath, is intended to be only such persons as are citizens of the United States and citizens of the State, and that an alien who has not been made a citizen of the United States cannot safely take the oath: but as the Boards of Registration have only authority to administer the prescribed oath they cannot require any further oath or proof as to citizenship, and if an alien not made a citizen of the United States takes this oath, he takes it at his peril and is subject to prosecution for perjury. Second, as to age. No one is entitled to registration who is not at least 21 years of age on the day that he applies for registration. In this respect qualification as to age differs from the qualification as to residence, and the fact that majority must exist at the date of registration has relation to the day of the subsequent election. Third—As to disfranchisement. I shall consider the various clauses on disfranchisement according to the order and division into sections hereinafter stated, and first as to the general clause declaring disfranchisement. The fifth section of the original act denies the right to vote to such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or felony at common law. The words here used, "in the rebellion," must be taken to mean the recent rebellion; but the supplemental act enlarges the disqualification and requires the applicant to swear that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States. What then works a disfranchisement under these provisions? Whether we can consider this disability as arising out of participation in a rebellion, or the commission of a felony, the mere fact of such participation, or of the commission of the felonious offence does not of itself work as a disfranchisement. It must be ascertained by the judgment of a Court or by a legislative act passed by competent authority. Disfranchisement for felony committed against the laws of a State or the United States consequent on a conviction in the Courts either of the United States or of a State, or declared by the laws of either would be fatal under these acts. I am not aware of any law of the United States which works disfranchissement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself; nor does such a consequence follow from the conviction for treason or conspiracy to commit treason, or for any other act of participation in rebellion. The provision in the Constitution of the United States as to treason against the United States does not declare what shall be the punishment on conviction of treason. That is left for Congress, with the limitation that corruption of blood shall not follow as a consequence, or any forfeiture except during the life of the party. Congress, in the exercise of its power to declare the punishment, has limited such punishment, as a consequence of conviction, to the penalty of death or imprisonment and the manumission of slaves owned by the party, and to disqualification from holding any office under the United States. I am not advised of any statute now in force in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, which declares disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by the force of the act itself. The fourth and fifth sections may be considered together. The party applying for registration must swear "that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." These clauses of the oath in effect extend the entrainchisement beyond the provisions of the original act, and the prior clauses of the oath itself in the important particular that neither a conviction nor judgment of a Court nor express legislative enactment is required to establish the fact of disfranchisement. In legal parlance disfranchisement under these clauses of the oath results from matters *en pais*. But in one respect these clauses limit the generality of the original act as to disfranchisement. The original act contemplates disfranchisement as arising from participation in a rebellion, whereas disfranchisement under these clauses does not arise from participation in rebellion alone, but other elements must concur—that is to say, the holding of certain offices or the taking an official oath by certain officers, and afterward participating in the rebellion against the United States. The consideration of these two clauses leads to two distinct subjects matter of inquiry—1. What officer or officers are comprehended? What acts amount to engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof? I will first consider what offices or officers are comprehended. As to some officers there is no room for doubt. Members of a State Legislature or members of Congress are clearly enough designated. The question might, however, arise whether a Convention held in a State for the framing or amending of its Constitution would answer to the description of a State Legislature within the meaning of the act. Such a Convention, although it is clothed with legislative powers, cannot properly be denominated a State Legislature. And in the acts now under consideration a Convention and a Legislature are expressly distinguished from each other; for they require the Constitution to be framed by a Convention, and they require the Legislature of the same State to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. When there is the same acts, they again use the phrase "Legislature of the State." They must be understood to use it in the same sense, and as distinguished from a constitutional connection. But as to those Legislatures which passed what are called ordinances of secession, by whatever name they may have been called, I am of opinion that their members are properly comprehended within this disqualifying clause; for I can imagine no official legislative position in which the duty of allegiance was more distinctly violated. The next and more difficult inquiry is: Who is to be considered an officer of the United States, or an executive or judicial officer of any State within the meaning of these clauses? Various classes of officers are there intended—State officers and Federal officers, and Executive or judicial officers. No legislative officer is mentioned, except a member of a State Legislature or a member of Congress. The descriptions used as to other officers are, as to State officers, that they must be judicial or executive, and as to a Federal officer the terms executive or judicial are not expressed. He is described as simply an officer of the United States. It has been shown that Federal officers and State officers are classified separately in the clauses of the act under consideration. I deem it profitable and conducive to a clear order to follow this classification. I shall, accordingly, first consider which State officers are included in the terms executive or judicial. This phrase is twice used in these clauses with the superadded description "in any State" in the first clause, and "of any State" in the second clause. I think the controlling term of description, if there is any repugnancy in the terms, must be taken to be the last, for that is used in the most comprehensive clause as to the very officers named in the first clause and to others. Besides, it is the same term of description used in the act of Congress of 1789, declaring what State officers are required to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in the third section of the Constitutional Amendment. Both use the same terms of description, "executive and judicial officers of a State." The terms are so general and indefinite that they fail to express with sufficient certainty a designation of the persons intended to be reached. It is to be regretted in a matter of so much importance that the rule of designation adopted as to members of Congress and of a State Legislature had not been followed up; or if that were found impracticable, that some more definite general rules had not been declared. The uncertainty becomes manifest in the application of the law, and this uncertainty necessitates construction. The necessity for construction which arises from the generality of law cannot be better stated than in the language of PLOWDEN. Though the words be general, they are to be reduced to a particularity by exposition made according to the intent of the act. Those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, the sages of the law have expounded to extend but to some things. Those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some person to do it; and those which include every person in the letter, they have adjudged to reach some persons only; all founded upon the intent, collected by considering the cause and necessity of the act, and comparing one part with another, and sometimes by foreign circumstances. I deem it proper here to fix some clear ideas of the general intent of these acts and allow by what rule of construction, strict or liberal, that intent may best be arrived at. The intent as expressed is to enable the people of each of these States to frame a Constitution for the State by the exercise of the right of suffrage. There are clauses of the act giving the right by general terms of description to the people generally, and especially to those who have never enjoyed the right before. There are other clauses of the act which by general terms take away this right of suffrage from those who have always enjoyed it. The rule of construction as to the clauses which give the right must be liberal, and to them the general terms are not to be restricted, but to those clauses which derogate from the existing right the rule of construction must be strict, that none should be excluded who are not clearly within the letter and intent. First—I begin then with the inquiry whether officers of the militia of a State are embraced within these terms of description, and I have no doubt that they are not. Certainly Congress, as to the officers of a State, was not content to use the term at large and without qualification, but, as we see, intended to qualify the general term. If the purpose was to designate military officers, the usual words to manifest that intent would have been adopted, and the terms would have been the judiciate and executive, the civil or military officers of the State. Accordingly, we find when that was the purpose, as we see it was in the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, known as article fourteen, Congress expressed that purpose very clearly. That section provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This third section is expressly referred to more than once in these acts. It is made, in fact, a part of these acts. Its language is followed word for word in these disqualifying clauses, as far as was possible, except in the particulars in which one is made to apply to eligibility, and the other the right to vote; when, therefore, we find that Congress, in declaring what persons shall be disfranchised from holding any office, expressly includes military as well as civil officers, as in the third section of the Amendment, and in providing what persons shall be disfranchised from voting who held any office, omit to mention military officers, we cannot escape the conclusion that military officers were not here within their contemplation. It is impossible to imagine a case in which the construction from laws in *pari materia* has a more cogent application; for it is evident here that the lawmaker, in framing the disqualifications of the voter, took special cognizance of the third section of the Amendment and weighed it word by word, following it literally for the most part, and rejecting deliberately the very word intended to embrace a military officer. It must be borne in mind that we are here considering the class of military officers who were such prior to the rebellion, when the office was lawful, and who were known as officers of the militia, not that class who became military officers during the rebellion. As to this last class, they all come under that other clause of disqualification which applies to participation in the rebellion. Second—Having the inquiry thus circumscribed to civil officers, the question recurs: What civil officers are to be brought within the terms executive or judicial officers of a State? They clearly include, so far as executive officers are concerned, all such officers as are generally known by the proper description of State officers, or officers of State. In one sense, and in a popular sense, the description "executive officers of a State" is applicable to a well-known class, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and State officials proper, who exercise executive functions at the seat of Government. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within this term of description, nor am I prepared as to judicial officers of a state to limit the description to Judges or Courts whose jurisdiction extends through the entire State. I must content myself in saying of these officers, executive or judicial, that they are clearly within the meaning of the law. Now, changing the inquiry from an affirmative to a negative process, such officers as usually pass under the description "municipal" do not come within the purview of the act, such as officers of cities towns, villages and subordinate municipal divisions, whether their functions are executive or judicial, or, as is sometimes the case, where the same officer acts in both capacities. Outside of these two representative classes, the first of which is clearly within, and the last of which is clearly without the purview of these clauses, we find in each of these States a host of officers whose *status* is, in some way, to be determined. It is impossible here to proceed by way of enumeration, and to distinguish by name all those who are included and all those who are excluded; all that can be done is to establish some fixed rules. I feel the necessity of circumspection here, in saying who are included within the disfranchisement, rather than in saying who are not included; for where there is doubt, according to the rule of construction which has been referred to, that doubt must be solved in favor of, rather than against, the right of the voter. The exclusion is all-comprehensive as to time and applies not only to those who were in office when the rebellion commenced, but to those who held the prohibited offices at any previous time, although they might have ceased to hold such office an indefinite number of years prior to the rebellion. It is founded on the idea of a breach of official trust, due to the State as the author or donor of the trust. It is founded on the idea of a breach of trust not arising merely from allegiance as a citizen, but duty to the State in a direct official relation to that State, and through that to the Federal Government. So far as this act designates by name the persons who violated such a trust, it is that class to whose keeping the trust is especially confided; that is to say, the persons who were clothed with the legislative power. Whereas, in this instance a purpose of exclusion on a common ground, and one class is designated as coming within the purpose, and other classes are left indefinite and only to be ascertained by construction; it is allowable to find the indefinite class by the rule of assimilation. We see then my idea was a purpose of exclusion as to the three great departments of a State—legislative, judicial and executive. We must remember, that as to the legislative department, made of a legislative body composed of members and various officers appertaining to such a body as a Legislature, the exclusion is only of the higher functionaries of that body—the members, and it is not carried to its subordinate officers. The terms of exclusion are not "the members and officers of a State Legislature," but simply "the members of a State Legislature." As, therefore, the exclusion in the legislative department has effect only upon the highest class in that department, it is safe to say the same policy of exclusion attaches rather to such officers as exercised functions of important trust in the executive and judicial departments than to those whose functions and duties are merely limited and subordinate. I have already called attention to the comprehensiveness of these exclusions as to time. Now to declare them equally comprehensive as to persons, and to say that they embrace all officers, great and small, coming as they do within the description of executive or judicial officers who have at any time during their lives held any one of these offices, would have this inevitable result—that in the formation of the Constitution for a State by the agency of its own people, a large proportion, perhaps a majority of the most intelligent and capable of the people would be excluded. There is no part of my duty, in attempting to give construction to these laws, in which I find myself involved in such painful uncertainty as in determining what offices outside of the classes already designated, come within the just range of exclusion. I have said that in addition to the class of officers who clearly come within the terms of the act as judicial and executive officers of the State, and to those classes which comprehend military officers and municipal officers, who clearly are not within the terms of the act, there remain a vast body of officers whose *status* is in some way to be defined. These are known in popular language by such terms of description as county, township, precinct officers. Their name is legion. Their functions and duties are for the most part strictly local. Some of them, such as Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, have jurisdiction over the entire county. Others are restricted to the smallest subdivision. I have directed abstracts to be prepared for each of the States, which will exhibit all these offices and the duties which appertain to them, and the oath required. I must reserve for further consideration after the abstracts are made, the question whether all of them, or if not all, what classes of these officers come within the disqualification. As to all other executive or judicial officers who are not, in popular language, characterized as county officers, I incline to consider them as coming under the description of executive and judicial officers of a State within the meaning of these laws. I deem it here, in reference to that class of officers, judicial or executive, who are by the rule I have laid down brought within the operation of disfranchisement to distinguish a class whose duties are not localized, who stand in direct relation to the State, and who, in my opinion, cannot properly be designated as executive or judicial officers of a State. I mean that class of persons who exercise special public duties, rather in the nature of occasional employments than general and continuing official duty. This distinction between office and employment, and between an officer of a State and an agent of a State, is well established. Chief-Justice TILGHMAN, in 3 Sergeant and Rawle, 149, recognizes it in the case of Commissioners appointed to lay out roads, canals, and other works of public improvement. The question arose upon a section in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provided that "the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for." The Chief-Justice says "it has never been ascertained, nor is it easy to ascertain, to what offices their power of appointment extends. We speak of offices created by law since the adoption of the Constitution. The word "offices" is of very vague and indefinite import. Everything concerning the administration of justice, of the general interests of society, may be supposed to be within the meaning of the Constitution, especially if fees or emoluments are annexed to the office. But there are matters of temporary and local concern which, although comprehended in the term office, have not been thought to be embraced by the Constitution, and when offices of that kind have been created the Legislature has sometimes made the appointment in the law which creates them, sometimes given the power of removal to others, although the appointment was left to the Governor. The officers of whom I am speaking are often described in acts of Assembly by the name of Commissioners, Such, for instance, as are employed in the laying out of roads and canals, and other works of a public nature. All these perform a duty, or, in other words, exercise an office. I cannot enumerate all of the employments under State authority which, in my opinion, work no disfranchisement. I will name some by way of illustration, viz., Boards of Commissioners of Public Works, Directors of State Asylums, Visitors of State Universities, Directors of State Penitentiaries, Directors of Banks or other corporations, special Commissioners or agents appointed by the Governor or other State authority to perform special duties, as Examiners of Banks, Notaries Public and Commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds. These few classes and illustrations will perhaps be sufficient to determine who come within its operation. The next disqualifying clause is founded on the oath of office. The oath, as incidental to the office, is not mentioned in the first disqualifying clause, but the office alone. But in the second clause the oath is made to enter as a necessary element in order to work disfranchisement; and it is applied to the same classes of officers named in the first clause, and also to others not named in the first clause—that is, to officers of the United States. It is an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. And it is clearly provided by this clause that if this oath has been taken by a member of the State Legislature, or by an executive or judicial officer of any State, then such person violating that oath and engaging in insurrection shall be disfranchised. There is some obscurity in these claims, and room for doubt whether disqualification under the first clause would arise in the case of a member of a State Legislature, or any executive or judicial officer, of any State who had not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I incline to the opinion that this oath is put as an essential to bring the breach of which by insurrection against the United States, violates the trust imposed by it upon the officer. But this clause, so far as the executive or judicial officers of a State are concerned, does not enlarge the class subject to disfranchisement. The officer breaking the oath which works disfranchisement must also be a judicial or executive officer of a State, according to the rule hereinbefore established. I do not apprehend any practical question will arise here; for, by the Constitution of the United States, this oath is required to be taken by the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States; and in these ten States the same oath was required as to members of the Legislature and the executive and judicial officers of the State. This brings me to the question, who is to be considered "an officer of the United States," within the meaning of the clause under consideration? Here the term officer is used in its most general sense, and without any qualifications as legislative or executive or judicial; and I think as here used it was intended to comprehend military as well as civil officers of the United States who had taken the prescribed oath. Inasmuch as the violation of the official oath and the official trust has relation to fealty to the United States which is broken by rebellion against the United States, the reason is apparent for including all officers of the United States and for making the disfranchisement more general and comprehensive as to their standing, as they are in more direct relation and trust to the United States than the officers of a State, I now come to consider what is the meaning and scope of the disqualification arising upon that point of the oath which requires the person to state that he has not "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." I must here repeat what has been said before, that to work out qualifications two elements must concur. First—Holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and, second, engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies. Both these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned; first the office and the oath, and afterward engaging in rebellion or giving aid or comfort. A person who has held an office within the meaning of this law, and taken the official oath, and has not afterward participated in a rebellion may safely take this oath, and so too the person who has fully participated in the rebellion but has not prior thereto held an office and

WHO WROTE "ROCK ME TO SLEEP?"

A Review of the Recent Pamphlet of Hon. O. A. Morse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

SIR: You will, perhaps, allow me, as a matter of general literary interest, to offer, through your columns, an examination of what I must consider one of the most extraordinary transactions in the history of current literature. I allude to the recent attempt of Hon. ALEXANDER M. W. BALL, a member of the New-Jersey Legislature, to establish a title to the authorship of the deservedly popular poem entitled "Rock Me to Sleep," long known as the composition of one of our most charming poets, and, as such, included in her volume published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The attempt is made, as you probably know, in a pamphlet of seventy-two pages, written by another distinguished gentleman, Hon. O. A. MORSE, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and is formally sanctioned in a prefaratory note by still another gentleman of distinction, Hon. LUTHER R. MARSH, understood to be a lawyer in New-York City. One naturally defers to authority, and no person, it is hoped, can be insensible to the weight the names of these eminent lawgivers and legislators must have in a question of autorial identity. Nevertheless, let it be said with due meekness, there is to the discerning reader of the pamphlet a serene and lofty impudence in Mr. BALL's claim, and an incredible simplicity in Messrs. MORSE and MARSH's advocacy of it, which would merely provoke a wondering stare and a hearty laugh, were it not for the amazing circumstance that several respectable journals, the *Nation*, the *Tribune* and the *Round Table* among them, have actually given it their serious countenance and approval.

In view of the evidence, nothing but this fact could confer the slightest importance upon the assertions of Mr. BALL, or the argumentation of his friends; and taken in conjunction with the monstrous absurdity of the pamphlet, it naturally loads one to marvel whether all literary judgment in this country has flown to brutish beasts, and reviewers have lost their reason. Certainly, in any European literary capital an attempt of this sort would have been received by the public prints with an explosion of laughter, if, in its utter ridiculousness, it was fortunate enough to be deemed worth any notice at all; and it is hard to imagine in what siesta of the American critical faculty, the foolish figments of the New-Jerseyman, and the equally foolish dreams of his associates, could have assumed a sufficient appearance of reality to win them any respect whatever. Unquestionably, every wide-awake mind of common intelligence, not to say sanity, must see that Mr. BALL's case, as presented in the pamphlet, has neither the substance nor the semblance of verity, and is simply food for derision. Nothing in this world is demonstrable if it is not that these three wise men of New-Jersey and Gotham have gone to sea in a bowl. If the bowl were but stronger, their voyage would be longer; but unfortunately for them, it is brittle delf wobbling amidst billows of iron, and a few taps will settle it.

The case is simply this: In 1860 Mrs. AKERS sent from Italy to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, in which paper it was first published, the poem of six stanzas, entitled "Rock Me to Sleep." This poem to which Mr. BALL has tacked nine additional stanzas of the most frightful balderdash, Mr. MORSE now claims was written. balderdash and all, by that gentleman in 1856, nearly four years previously. Mr. BALL's manuscript, however, never having been published till recently, and he and Mrs. AKERS being confessedly total strangers, the ingenuous reader naturally wonders how the lady could have got hold of it. Mr. MORSE does not say, but suggests, in the first place, clairvoyance, or something like it—a suggestion which is perfectly delicious—and secondly, that either Mr. BALL's deceased clerk copied the verses, or that Mr. BALL himself, who is "very careless of his manuscript poems;" (and, considering their value, we would say justifiably so,) carried them himself up into New-Hampshire, where, says Mr. MORSE, "Mrs. AKERS sojourned for a while," lost them there, and so they "*got into some country newspaper*, and floated before the eye, and into the memory and poetical soul of Mrs. AKERS before she went to Italy," &c. Well, *where is that country newspaper?* Produce that, with the verses printed in it before 1860, and the question is settled. But Mr. MORSE does not produce it, and cannot. Nor does he produce any evidence whatever that Mr. BALL carried the verses up to New-Hampshire, or lost them there. Nor does he prove in any way that Mrs. AKERS ever "sojourned for a while in New-Hampshire," which she never did. Nor does he offer one *scintilla* of proof of any sort in favor of one of his luminous suggestions. In fact, so far as evidence goes, it is certain that the poem never appeared in print till Mrs. AKERS published it in 1860.

This, however, is merely the vestibule, or perhaps one might more properly say, the back entry, of Mr. MORSE's case. Within the lovely structure of his argument, in order that Mr. BALL may read his title clear to Mrs. AKER's mansions in the literary skies, he offers what he calls "four distinct lines of proof," all much commended by the critical wisdom before referred to, and three of them pronounced by the reviewer of the *Round Table*, "irrefutable." We will consider this vaunted irrefutability, and in doing so, let us say that we wish to treat Messrs. MORSE and MARSH with all the respect they deserve. They are doubtless honest and well-meaning gentlemen, though fated to make an extraordinary exhibition of themselves. As for Mr. BALL, he is a grey mouse of another color, as we propose to show before we have done with him. Let us also say that the charge inevitably brought against Mrs. AKERS, enforced as it is by the critical opinions of respectable and influential journals, is an extremely serious one. Mr. MORSE's chivalry, indeed, quite revives the memory of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, but at the same time, even he, upon due reflection, will hardly expect any reasonable person to adopt his crazy suggestion that if Mr. BALL wrote the poem in 1856, Mrs. AKERS could in any innocent way have published it as her own in 1860. The plain, gross, brutal truth is, that if Mrs. AKERS claims a poem she did not write, she is a thief and a liar; and it is this shocking and shameful imputation to which, as with all his gross folly, Mr. MORSE very well knows, he and his associates have subjected her in the minds of any persons careless or weak enough to give credence to his wretched pamphlet, and it is this, and nothing but this, which he offers his "four distinct lines of proof" to confirm.

The first of these "lines of proof" consists in the production of six letters, or fragments of letters—*four of them anonymous*—all written by private friends of Mr. BALL, of whom the general public knows nothing whatever—*five of them dated eight and ten years after the alleged occurrence*—testifying to a recollection of hearing Mr. BALL read the poem in 1857. Mr. MORSE considers this proof! Gentlemen in masks—ladies in veils—these are the witnesses! The first document, and the only one that at all resembles pertinent testimony, is a postscript, *entirely unsigned*, dated 1858, referring to the poem by its title. Why is it given without a signature? Who wrote it? Is any evidence offered of its genuineness? Not one particle! Five more follow it, three of them also anonymous, signed only with initials, variously dated 1866-67, testifying to a recollection of hearing the poem *eight and ten years ago!* Messrs. MORSE [illegible] have the hardihood to call this [illegible] even evident! The utmost [illegible] it is, that it is testi- [illegible] every [illegible] knows might collapse and shrivel under the punctures of cross-examination, could it only be gotten upon the witness stand. Yet Mr. MORSE prates about its being "sufficient to convict of murder in any court in Christendom!!!" Is this the sort of "proof" that convicts in the courts of Christendom? The lawyer of this precious junto, at least, knows better. But give Messrs. MORSE, BALL & Co. the utmost benefit of their four anonymous and two authentic voices. Grant that reliable witnesses have testified that they heard the poem read by Mr. BALL in 1856. Does that necessarily, and of itself, establish the *fact?* Does that, before rebutting evidence is heard, constitute "proof?" Might it not have been some other poem? Here in the books is the case of Sir THOMAS DAVENANT, an eminent and entirely unimpeachable barrister, who swore, and swore positively to the persons of two men, charged with robbing him in the open day, in the full glow of the sunlight. The men proved an *alibi*, were subsequently shown to be wholly innocent, and the true robbers were afterward discovered. (Rex *vs.* Wood and Brown, 23 State Trials, 819.) Here was a case of mistaken identity. Now in the pamphlet Mr. MORSE prints half a dozen poems, written at and prior to the date insisted on, which it appears Mr. BALL was always reading to his hapless visitors; which are all one mutual cry of "Mother, mother, mother;" and in one of which "the spirit of our mother comes to *rock our souls to sleep*." Why is not this the poem—why is not some one of these the poem—which haunts the recollection at eight and ten years remove, of these witnesses? Why is not this also—as it certainly is—a case of mistaken identity? The witnesses testify to remembering eight and ten years ago a poem about a mother rocking some one to sleep. Well, here amid this bunch of crambo, is just such a poem. Why is it not the one? None of Mr. MORSE's testimonies compare for force and directness, for round and solid swearing, with Sir THOMAS DAVENANT's, and yet Sir THOMAS was wrong. So much for Mr. MORSE's first "proof," which it is enough to make one blush for shame to know that any reputable journal s ould call "irrefutable."

The total demolition, however, of this famous "irrefutable proof" is involved in the easy destruction of Mr. MORSE's second "distinct line"—which resides in the internal evidence afforded by "the poem as a whole," that is, Mrs. AKER's six stanzas and Mr. BALL's nine stanzas commingled, the whole forming, as Mr. MORSE says, "one exquisite mosaic." "Mr. BALL's authorship as to the nine is not questioned," shouts the triumphant MORSE, "and do not the whole fifteen belong to the same one exquisite mosaic?" We should be truly sorry to question "Mr. BALL's authorship as to the nine," which are indubitably his by virtue of their entire freedom from any influence of the Nine Muses; and we cannot sufficiently applaud the unconscious felicity with which his friend denominates the whole fifteen "one exquisite mosaic." "Exquisite," indeed, we cannot agree to, but a "mosaic" they certainly are, though of things vile and precious, and we thank Mr. MORSE for the innocent confession. It is, however, a mosaic which too frankly shows the seams, and were they only one-half so visible in the *Iliad*, Mr. GROTE might with far greater certainty tell where the old poet "cuts in" and the fiery ACHILLES "comes cranking in." Never, in truth, was the line of demarcation between the true poet and the hopeless poetaster, more firmly drawn than in this "exquisite mosaic" of Mrs. AKERS' six and Mr. BALL's nine stanzas. Mr. MORSE, to be sure, cannot see it, for he is so deplorably ignorant that he always miscalls a stanza a "verse;" mistakes hobbling, lame and dog-trot lines of jingling doggerel for melodious dactyls; thinks a hideous confusion of stale images, beauty and driveling incoherence, sense; and manifestly knows something loss about poetry than a Hottentot. To him the music of Apollo's lute and the rub-a-dub of the African tom-toms are all one, and in his enthusiastic gusto, pork and partridge are the same. The *connoisseur* of euphony or the epicure of poetry, however, will swiftly discriminate.

Let us compare Mrs. AKERS' and Mr. BALL's shares in this "exquisite mosaic," which Mr. MORSE fancies the work of one mind; and first let us quote Mrs. AKERS' poem:

Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight,
Make me a child again just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears,
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,
Take them, and give me my childhood again;
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a Summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between:
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again.
Come from the silence so long and so deep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours:
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world weary brain,
Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come let your brown hair just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more
Happily will throng the sweet visions of yore:
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song;
Sing then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep:
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

The passionate and plaintive beauty of this poem needs no praise of ours. It is the expression of a mood of utter world-weariness, which, keenlier than any man, a woman in a social order like ours must often feel; and it is, as any person not utterly besotted with stupidity must recognize, purely a *woman's* poem, its sentiment distinctively feminine, and such as would neither be possible nor becoming to one of the ruder sex. This alone is conclusive against Mr. BALL. The reader will mark, moreover, its completeness, artistically impossible of any addition, as it stands; the perfectly logical sequence of its sentiment, climaxing, with sure artistic feeling, into the final expression of desire for the sleep that knows no waking in the beloved mother's arms. Then imagine the ruining anti-climax and donkey gallop of destruction to this supreme effect, achieved by the poet BALL with his continuation of nine more stanzas, uproarious and tumultuous with super-celestial hymnings, and bursting splendors, and angels, and spirit faces, and the whole Walpurgis Night of spiritualism let loose—for this is what he inflicts upon us in this elegy and dithyramb of all the devils, which MORSE extols. Imagine, indeed, anybody destroying, not merely the climax, but the proportion of the poem by the addition of nine more eight-line stanzas of whatever character! The merest tyro in poetry, who has any literary instinct whatever, knows better than to thus sin against constructive art; and before a jury of poets, the fact that Hon. Mr. BALL has done this would quickly quash his claim to wear the laurel.

These, however, are generalities, and as Mr. MORSE still probably thinks that the whole "exquisite mosaic" is the work of one mind, let us enlighten him upon a few points which have escaped his critical acumen. Among these are some peculiarities of Mr. BALL's rhythm. It is strikingly noticeable that while all the verses claimed for Mrs. AKERS are rhythmically good, except in a few instances where Mr. BALL in transcribing them for his own purposes has taken the liberty of making them appropriately bad by inserting spondaic feet, which retard or break their dactylic flow—the verses which are Mr. BALL's own, are, on the other hand, frequently rhythmically vicious. For example, he indulges us with lines like these:

"As | stars in the day are concealed by the light,
And | darkess unveils them alone to the sight,
So | sleeping I see you, unseen when awake,
And | welcome, thrice welcome, is sleep for your sake."

Here, as our marks indicate, Mr. BALL, quite getting out of the metre adopted by Mrs. AKERS, adds a superfluous syllable to each verse. This, however, is mild and decent, compared with some of his rhythmical enormities. For instance:

"Hark! 'tis the hymning of angelic song,"

"Hymning of a song" is fine, though, if the rhyme would only be accommodating, "singing of a hymn" would be better in respect to sense. But this apart, the line, like others of Mr. BALL's, is nothing but a line of prose. To bring it into the rhythm, "*angelic*" must be accentuated "angelic," and "angelic" Mr. BALL, in his ignorance, invariably pronounces it. Again:

"While humbly kneeling at his cross I bow."
"Angelic mother, now tenderly smile."
"To guide and to cheer me all through the night."
"Contentions without, contentions within."
"Tired of earth's mockery and the world's strife."
"Nor weep once again, whatever betide."
"Farewell to sorrow, farewell to all ill."

The first of these lines, plainly prose, must be unduly emphasized on "while" and "his" to make it rythmical; in the second we have "*angelic*" again; in the third the faults are hopeless; in the fourth a syllab is lacking; in the fifth, which is prose, the emphasis must be jerked furiously upon "and" to make it verse; in the sixth a syllable is again lacking; and in the seventh we have the word "farewell" accented twice in different ways to eke out a similar deficiency. Arbitrary emphasis, ignorant pronunciation, false accenting, superfluous syllables, bald prose, deficient quantity, verbal and metrical faults of the grossest character; will Mr. MORSE please explain how, on the theory that the "exquisite mosaic" is the work of only one mind, all these occur only in the verses indisputably Mr. BALL's, and none of them in the verses claimed for Mrs. AKERS?

Another trait of Mrs. AKERS' poem, which distinguishes it from the stanzas of Mr. BALL, is its coherence of expression. It can be reduced into the form of prose without injuring the signification. To contrast this with Mr. BALL's feats in this direction, let us quote three of his stanzas, selecting only those which Mr. MORSE has cited as particularly fine. We commence with one which that skillful and brilliant advocate fondly terms "a sweet verse," as it certainly is in the sense in which he is a sweet peach-blossom:

"Hushed be my sighing, I see through the mist,
Loved ones that cheer me and silently list.
Hark! 'tis the hymning of angelic song
Joyfully leading my sad heart along.
Treading the grass that now weeps on your grave,
Let me in spirit your sweet presence crave;
This will now cheer me, no more will I weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

We shudder, but we continue:

"Clouded and sabled there come with my age
Records of sadness to soil the fair page,
Footprints of sorrow to blot it all o'er,
Tainting of those on the echoless shore.
Only I see you look down on me now,
While humbly kneeling at his cross I bow;
Come then, and dry up the tears I must weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

The brain whirls in the effort to unriddle the grammar of the Hon. Mr. BALL, but we desperately plunge forward into the rayless blackness of the third stanza, which Mr. MORSE, in citing, misnames, as usual, "a verse," and, moreover, denominates "a natural, simple and harmonious *finale*:"

"Thus with my loved ones, I'll watch by your side,
Nor weep once again, whatever betide,
Waiting all calmly the coming of those,
Holding the signet of death's cold repose:
Farewell to sorrow, farewell to all ill,
Whispers are stealing, sad heart be still;
With my dear mother kind watch I will keep,
She charges the angels to rock me to sleep."

We put it to every candid mind whether these stanzas do not utterly baffle the understanding! The first cited, with its hymnings of angelic song leading joyfully a sad heart over the weeping grass of a grave, and the insensate demand of the author to be rocked to sleep amidst that tearful and funereal scenery, is a puzzler. The second, with its avowal that in the Hon. Mr. BALL's decadent years, clouded and sabled records of sadness (whatever that may mean,) come to soil the fair page, (in what book is not stated,) which page is also declared to be blotted, not with anything whose quality it is to blot, but with foot-prints of sorrow, which foot-prints are described not only as arriving, but as being engaged in thinking of persons who are on an echoless shore, together with the plain averment that he sees his mother looking down upon him while he kneels and bows at the cross of some one entirely unnamed, and the repeated demand to be rocked to sleep in that situation, is at least one duodecillion times more of a puzzler than the stanza preceding. But the third, with its announcement that "Whispers are stealing," (and O that Mr. BALL, with respect to the lady's verses, had never followed their bad example,) with its insoluble allusion to the signet of the cold repose, and with its revelation that his mother, after all the adjurations of fifteen stanzas, has declined the job herself, and has charged the angels to rock him to sleep; while he nevertheless proclaims, and proclaims thrice, that he with his loved ones is bent upon keeping not only a watch, but a *kind* watch, with his fond parent; and is to be rocked to slumber and maintain a striot lookout at one and the same time, furnishing thus an entirely novel conception of the condition and capabilties of a sleeping sentinel,—this, we say, is calculated not only to quench intelligence in utter stupefaction, but to make the brain wonder whether it has ceased to be a brain, for good and all! Imbedded among these incoherent effusions, which are simply a jabber of jingle cast off by the automatic action of a thoroughly prosaic and shallow mind, Mrs. AKERS' stanzas show in their clear sense and melody, like lucid pearls in a heap of oyster-shells.

One other point, selected from many, may be briefly noticed. The reader will perceive that the refrain, as Mrs. AKERS uses it, is always an inevitable part of the poem, and in perfect correspondence with the sense of each stanza. No better proof could be offered either of Mr. BALL's lack of any poetic ability, or the clumsiness of his fabrication, than his use of this adjunct. The line "Rock me to sleep, mother," perpetually appears in his stanzas where the sense forbids it. In one, where he is treading the grave, he inconsequently asks to be rocked to sleep. In another, kneeling at the foot of the cross, he wants to be rocked to sleep. In a third, where he is among the angels, and all is lovely, and happiness dawns upon him, and roseate day breaks on his vision, even there in the broad glow of the celestial morning, he asks to be rocked to sleep. In still a fourth, where all agonies are over, and peace and joy are accomplished, and he announces that he is going to keep unblinking watch with his mother, he yet hopes to be rocked to sleep. In fact, he keeps it up with such unreasonable persistency, and with such utter disregard of the dramatic situations, that BALL in his boots and whiskers rocked to sleep by his mother becomes a good subject for an illustration in the comic papers. The truth is, that the refrain does not at all belong to the conception of his verses, such as it is; and is so out of place there, that, like the Bishop's surplice hanging on the thief's tatters, it only serves as a telling proof of larceny. On the theory that the fifteen stanzas are the work of one mind, how can Mr. MORSE account for the fact that the refrain, an integral part of Mrs. AKERS' poem, and always consistently used, is so unnecessary to Mr. BALL's conception, and so inconsistently employed in its execution? And in view of the truth, which analysis plainly indicates, that Mr. BALL's stanzas offer the amplest internal evidence of every sort, of an authorship entirely distinct from that shown by Mrs. AKERS' poem, what becomes of the testimony of Mr. MORSE's witnesses? A mountain of testimony would avail nothing in the face of the internal evidence of the stanzas, which stamps the Hon. Mr. BALL as a poor poetaster. If any further evidence were needed of the latter fact, Mr. MORSE has furnished it in the dozen pieces of doggerel which he prints in the pamphlet to show that Mr. BALL can write poetry, and to prove his "ability to write the poem in question." Here is a sample:

Charmed with life, and life's pure fountain
Every year,
That I dread less grief's cold mountain (!!
Every year,
While the West is all a glowing
From love's fountain there is flowing
Every year,
Such a stream of pure devotion
Every year,
That my heart bathes in this lotion. (!!
Every year.
Opens wide its secret locking (!!
To those fond ones who are knocking
Every year.

"Grief's cold mountain," the opening of a "secret locking," and "my heart bathes in this lotion," are good! The public are rarely indulged with the sight of so happy a faculty as Mr. BALL shows for what JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL used to term "worseification." Mr. MORSE terms it "poetry," and offers it in proof of his honorable friend's ability to write Mrs. AKERS' poem.

Mr. MORSE's remaining "irrefutable proofs" are the citation of several "Christmas carols," which we should very much like to hear the Hon. Mr. BALL sing; and the production of what he calls the "original draft, settling the question with fatal certainty." Settle it with fatal certainty they do, but they settle it against Mr. BALL. The "original draft" is nothing but what would be commonly called, and in this instance might be called with peculiar felicity, a foul copy of a portion of Mrs. AKERS' and Mr. BALL's stanzas, in which all the good lines are the lady's, with interlineations showing Mr. BALL's attempts to adapt them to his own use by spoiling them, and in which all the bad lines are the gentleman's, and horribly bad they are. For instance.

"Swelling to hymnings of angelic song."
"To where the bright silver-lined clouds always keep
The watch while my mother shall rock me to sleep."
"My mind's eye is opened and visions of light."
"Forgetting the grave *that holds your remains!*"

Lord have mercy on us! From what brain but Mr. BALL's could this last verse, or any of these verses, have issued! No evidence whatever is offered of the date of this valuable document, which, of course, might have been penned any time after the date of Mrs. AKERS' publication; and what, in view of this fact, Mr. MORSE can reasonably imagine it to prove, no one knows. His private convictions are certainly no evidence of its authenticity. The "Christmas carols" are merely excerpts from several ditties of a jovial-doleful cast, with which it appears Mr. BALL, for successive seasons prior to 1856, was wont to temper the Christmas gladness of his friends when the Jersey cider was in and the Ballian wit was out. Mr. MORSE thinks them "irrefutable proofs," because, as he says, they use "the very language of the poem nearly four years before Mrs. AKERS' claim;" but the printer's stars with which, as excerpts, they are copiously interspersed, throw no light upon Mr. MORSE's authority for this rash statement. They consist of fifty lines, and contain no language found in Mrs. AKERS' poem, except two words in the phrase "echoless dim shore," which there is no evidence to show are not recent insertions of Mr. BALL's. The only other semblance of the use of language similar to Mrs. AKERS' is found in this couplet:

"And as time rolls us backward, we feel inclined to weep,
As the spirit of our mother comes to rock our souls to sleep."

"We feel inclined to weep" is a phrase so distinctively characteristic of a poet like Mr. BALL, that he can safely claim copyright on it; but the propriety of being "inclined to weep" on the occasion of a prospective rocking to sleep by his mother, is only explicable on the supposition that the judicious lady, like another famed in song, was wont to spank her children soundly before she put them to bed, a procedure entirely justifiable in Mr. BALL's case if at that early age he had developed his passion for breaking the eighth commandment with respect to people's literary property. The phrase "And as time rolls us backward" simply conveys the ludicrous image of the BALL family being rolled over and over into the past by Father Chronos, who it is hoped will keep the BALLS a rolling; but it is by no means identical, as Mr. MORSE probably fancies, with Mrs. AKERS' line, "Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight," unless, indeed, these gentlemen intend to claim that they invented the word "backward" and the personification of Time, both of which are usually supposed to be common property. As for the other line, its only resemblance to Mrs. AKERS' refrain is due to the circumstance that both are derived from the time-immemorial fact, expressed in traditional terms, of children being rocked to sleep by their mothers. Mr. MORSE must not really suppose that his friend has exclusive title to the household words of the English language. All Mrs. AKERS' property in the phrase resides in her arrangement of it into dactylic verse, and her happy use of it; and all Mr. BALL's title to it is in his casting it, in this instance, into bastard iambics, and applying it without any felicity to the drowsing of souls instead of persons, thus, as Junius says, "making it ridiculous by making it his own." The effusion in which these lines occur is dated 1856, and is undoubtedly, as we said before, the one which haunts the recollections of Mr. MORSE's witnesses, and causes them, by the image involved of a mother rocking her child to sleep, to confound it with Mrs. AKERS' poem.

This is Mr. BALL's case, and says Mr. MORSE, "in its harness he awaits all comers." As Mr. BALL is understood to be a retired harness-maker, we consider this expression particularly neat on the part of Mr. MORSE, conveying, as it does, an image of his friend, standing on guard on his front door-stoop, completely arrayed in a suit of his own silver-mounted trappings. The case we have pretty well disposed of, but before we take leave of Mr. BALL, we propose to hang a few little bells on his harness, which will probably ring in the ears of himself and his associates in this scandalous affair, as long as their lives last, and will also serve by their tintinabulation to direct attention to the particular species of animal thus decorated.

We will premise by observing that, to any person of discernment, the precise similarity in style, sentiment, &c., of the poem "Rock Me to Sleep," with the other poems in Mrs. AKER's volume, is sufficient proof that she is its author. We recognize the poem as hers, in the same way that we recognize a poem of LONGFELLOW or TENNYSON as theirs, by its kindred quality with all they have written. Now if in any case, despite such recognition, good extraneous reasons should appear for suspecting a poet of theft from some other person's writings, it would be a strong point of presumptive evidence in the poet's favor, if it could be shown that hitherto he had never, in all his works, stolen anything from anybody. This would establish tendency, and show a mind not prone to literary larceny. We ask, then, waiving the poem under discussion, has Mrs. AKERS ever pilfered anybody's poetry and passed it off as her own? She never has. So far, good for her. Well, Mr. BALL is now under accusation with respect to "Rock Me to Sleep," and is doubly suspected, because the poem betrays, on examination, as we have shown, no kindred quality with the stanzas with which he has commingled it, nor with anything else that he has written. Waiving that poem, however, we ask, has Mr. BALL ever before pilfered anybody's poetry, and passed it off as his own? Yes, he has!

The tables shall now be turned upon this modest and honest gentleman. We invite the attention of the public to certain stanzas, claimed by Mr. BALL, entitled "Marriage Anniversary," which we cite from Mr. MORSE's pamphlet. In publishing them Mr. MORSE asks: "are they not based on the same pure metal that runs through "Rock me to Sleep," and have they not its ring?" They certainly are "based" on the same pure metal, which is gold, the poetic vintage of a rich and exalted mind; but that metal is not Mr. BALL's; and their "ring" is not of that only, but of another metal, resembling gold in color, which is brass, and with which, both morally and poetically, Mr. BALL is plentifully endowed. They profess to have been written in 1865, and we propose to collate some of them with a poem entitled "A Still Day in Autumn," published in 1853, twelve years previously, by Mrs. SARAH HELEN WHITMAN, of Providence, R. I. Here are some stanzas from Mrs. WHITMAN's poem:

A STILL DAY IN AUTUMN—1853.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft gloom of an autumnal day,
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.

* * * * * * * *

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waning
Beneath dark clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through their fringes raining
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

* * * * * * * *

Beside the brook and on the umbered meadow,
Where yellow fern-tufts flock the faded ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow,
The gentian nods, in dewy slumbers bound.

Upon those soft, fringed lids the bee sits brooding,
Like a fond lover loth to say farewell;
Or with shut wings, through silken folds intruding,
Creeps near her heart his droway tale to tell.

The little birds upon the hillside lonely
Flit noiselessly along from spray to spray;
Silent as a sweet wandering thought, that only
Shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

The scentless flowers in the warm sunlight dreaming,
Forget to breathe their fulness of delight,—
And through the tranced woods soft airs are streaming,
Still as the dew-fall of the Summer night.

So in my heart a sweet unwonted feeling
Stirs, like the wind in ocean's hollow shell,
Through all its secret chambers sadly stealing,
Yet finds no words its mystic charm to tell.

We now give Mr. BALL's verses. It will be seen by our italics that Mrs. AKERS is not the first lady who has suffered from his tendency to literary larceny.

MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY.—1865.

My mind will *wander* back years three and twenty,
In this soft gloom of an autumnal day.
As memory *gathering up her robes* of plenty,
And mingling with my *dreams* bears me *away.*

And like the *dew-fall* that so *still is stealing*
Each thought will enter till the picture's whole.
And *in my heart a sweet unwonted feeling*
Creeps up and *bathes* each sense of my glad soul.

Into these *silken folds of life intruding,*
The past and present all are tinged with *gold;*
The *warm lights* of remembrance still are *brooding*
And from the future *the black clouds are rolled.*

And these *sweet wandering thoughts* like happy *dreaming,*
Show *brightest wings* whene'er I think of thee;
All through the *secret chambers* haply *streaming,*
They seek but *find no words* to set them free.

This *mystic charm* alone for me has keening,
So near my heart is *flitting* night and day
That in the *fulness* of its *tranced* creeping
My soul is tightened while from you I stay.

But as life's *sunbeams slant* and shadows lengthen
There are no *shut wings* of our youthful joy.

* * * * * * * *

We will not pursue the citation through the three or four remaining stanzas, in which the New-Jersey Pecksniff, slackening in his thefts, and relying more upon his own "poetic powers," becomes, of course, hideously incoherent and unreadable. But among them we have lines like these, adorned with stealings from Mrs. WHITMAN:

And as mature life's richest *robes of glory,*

* * * * * * * *

No *scentless flowers* have ever decked thy brow.

* * * * * * * *

These *noiseless* whispers like a *dream of beauty.*

* * * * * * * *

The *secret chambers* of my life are freighted.

The metre, it will be observed, is the same as Mrs. WHITMAN's, and our italics show that the composition is one cento of thefts from the "Still Day in Autumn." So resolute is Mr. BALL to absorb as far as possible into his senseless fustian the beautiful original, that when he cannot sop up the lines entire, he takes isolated phrases, words, and even tones and echoes. Never was there a plainer case of more determined and downright literary robbery and falsehood than this; and in view of the disposition to purloin and claim as his own the mental work of other people, which it brands upon him, we ask every reasonable mind what presumption it creates with respect to his dealing with Mrs. AKERS?

We do not wish to break a butterfly upon the wheel, and it is only because the flimsy piece of silly wickedness we have taken the trouble to expose has carelessly received countenance and currency from journals of wide repute and influence that we have condescended to deal with it at such length, or, indeed, notice it at all. It is not the first time, nor yet the second, nor the third, that the vice of appropriating the works of authors has been practiced in this country, and we conceive it a plain duty on the part of journalists, as members of the literary profession, to exercise a proper vigilance with regard to it, and to visit it with condign punishment whenever it is perpetrated. Unchecked, it is easy to see what proportions it may reach, and to what an extent it may push its audacity. What is this lady's case to-day may be that of the most renowned author in the land to-morrow. It is not long since that one of the most distinguished English authors, ANTHONY TROLLOPE, found himself involved in a severe contest to establish his right to the composition of one of his own novels, boldly claimed by a wealthy person, who even went the length of attempting to bribe the novelist's publishers, by the offer of a large sum, to assist in the conspiracy. We trust that no heedlessness on the part of the Press may give encouragement to similar attempts here, of whatever kind or degree.

The person who pens these lines has the honor of but a slight acquaintance with Mrs. AKERS, with whom he has had no correspondence on this matter, and whom he has not even seen for a long period; and it is not in her personal interest, but in the general interest of authors, that he has written; deeming it, as he does, a simple duty and service to literature at large not to allow, so far as he can help it, this new game of base-ball to be played with impunity on the lawful demesnes of an estimable lady and an honest writer. W.

THE MARIPOSA ESTATE.—A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Independent*, thus refers to the former estate of Gen. FREMONT:

"The renowned Fremont estate, which has been a fruitful source of litigation and trouble for years, has for some time been lying perfectly idle, and as it embraces the best portion of the country, every sort of business naturally suffers. Not a mine on the grant is being worked, and the people generally are "hard-up." The Princeton mine alone, two years ago, employed five or six hundred men, and the Josephine, Mariposa and Pine-tree, as many more. Now the shafts are filled with water, the machinery rusted, and everything apparently in rapid decay. To explain the full cause of this would fill a volume, requiring, as it would, a complete history of the place from Fremont's time up to the present. Suffice it to say that through the operations of the late Superintendent DODGE, the Company found themselves suddenly bankrupted, and the whole estate in a decidedly mixed-up condition. Mr. BRUMAGIM, the present overseer, is now engaged in straightening up affairs as far as possible, and will get the mills in operation at the earliest period. This is glad intelligence to the people all over the county, who expect 'flush' times again very shortly. There are supposed to be mines of fabulous richness within the lines of the grant, but which are not open to the people for prospecting. Mariposa is unquestionably as rich in quartz veins (particularly that part belonging to 'the Company') as any other section of the State, and yet the country is denied the benefits of its untold wealth. No inducements are held out to poor miners to prospect the mountains, such a monopoly does the Company enjoy of the whole concern. For all that, the few claims already developed are sufficient to bring a third larger population into the county, and to revive business generally when in active operation. It is hoped that the good time is near at hand."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Mr. SIDNEY J. DARRIN has been arrested in Albany upon the complaint of two citizens of having obtained money from them for pretended professional services as a physician under false pretences. It seems that he had taken rooms at a hotel, and by advertisement promised a speedy and sure cure in every case upon the prepayment of $5 or $10. The *Argus* says the treatment was the same in every case and for all ailments, and that consisted in the simple process of rubbing with the hands of the inspired galen upon the person of the confiding patient. The accused did not pretend to be a licensed physician, but he set up in defence that there was just as much dispute about the efficacy of the practice of some who are matriculated to the profession as there is in his case. The complaints in these two cases were finally disposed of by the refunding of the money to the prosecutors.

The eight New-Jersey railroads report an aggregate of receipts for 1866 of $12,145,454. The Camden and Amboy earned $4,312,805, and expended $3,801,722; the New-Jersey Central earned $3,581,244, and expended $1,963,975; the New-Jersey earned $1,770,862, and expended $981,847; the Morris and Essex earned $1,020,077, and expended $715,209. The traffic on the different works of the Joint Companies—as the Camden and Amboy combination is termed—during the year, was from tonnage on the canal, $2,857, 44. The total number of through and way passengers on the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Railroads was 4,575,424. The freight tonnage on the same roads was 824,895 tons, and the specie carried $56,563,772. The total receipts of the companies were $8,453,533, and the expenses $6,089,315—leaving for interest and dividends $2,372,218.

The Urbana (Ohio) *Union* has the following in relation to a late accident on the Belletontaine Railroad: "The accident was caused by an error of the train-dispatcher, who has been arrested. The error was discovered fifteen minutes before the accident occurred, and all the operators then (about 10 o'clock) in their offices were apprised of it, but there was no way under the heavens to avert the calamity. The feelings of these men may be imagined, but not described. A number of those whom they had frequent intercourse with—their friends and fellow-workers—were rushing on to almost certain death, and they powerless to aid them."

In Augusta, Ga., on the 21st inst., a lady on going to her room to prepare for dinner, stepped to the wardrobe for a dress, when she was confronted by a negro who had evidently concealed himself there when she entered the room. Regaining her self-possession, she screamed for help; and going to the window, called to her husband (who make knew was not at home) to turn loose the dog, and run to the gate with his pistol. The negro, expecting an attack on all sides, dashed down the stair, and escaped over a fence—a confederate, who had been concealed under the bed, keeping hard up with him

There is much excitement in certain portions of Texas over recent discoveries of gold and copper on the Western frontier. Not floating adventurers alone, but stable citizens, are leaving their farms and families and hurrying away to the newly found El Dorado. The same exaggerated stories which in former years lured the fortune-hunter to wealth or poverty in California or at Pike's Peak, are now being repeated with equal effect. Some are for copper, some for gold.

A poor boy, who a few days since stepped into a law office in Nashville, and begged for a dollar, saying his father was sick in Chattanooga, and he wished to buy newspapers and try to make enough to bear his mother's expenses to see him, afterwards returned and said that he had made fifteen dollars, and had one dollar left, which he wished to return to the gentleman who had loaned that amount to him

from his constituents. The occasion was a very happy one to all who were present.

TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday evening a new Section of the Cadets of Temperance, bearing the name of "Covenant No. 7," was instituted at Oriental Hall, Grand-street, corner Clinton-street, with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. THOMAS G. BAKER, G. W. P., assisted by representatives of Enterprise Section, officiated. The new Section commences with a roll of thirty members, and promises to do well. The names of the principal officers are: J. W. CASADY, W. A.; C. E. ABBOTT, First Patron; C. MYERS, Second Patron. After the conclusion of the formal ceremonies of the occasion, good speaking and singing were indulged in to the gratification of those present.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the body of BREWSTER J. CONELIN, first mate of the schooner *J. S. Waring*. It appears that the vessel was leaving port for Charleston, S. C., and in doing so collided with another vessel lying at anchor. While endeavoring to extricate the craft a block fell on the head of the deceased and inflicted the injuries causing death. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded. Deceased was a native of Long Island, and 21 years of age.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Saturday night COLIN LIGHTBODY, living in Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, was dangerously stabbed during a quarrel with a man known only as "JOHN," who had been recently discharged from the Penitentiary, and was appointed a boat-keeper at the foot of Sixty-first-street, E. R. "JOHN," the assailant, has so far escaped arrest.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER at Bellevue Hospital over the body of DANIEL JAUNCKER, a native of Germany, 22 years of age, who died from burns received on the 23d inst. by falling into the vat of boiling sugar at the refinery of No. 380 South-street, as previously reported. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—This association has established an office at No. 37 Parkrow, which will be opened on the 31st inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a male infant, apparently about three weeks old, was found floating in the water at the foot of York-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. A linen band was tied tightly about the child's throat, from which fact it is supposed death was caused by strangulation. It had evidently been in the water some time, as it was much disfigured. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest to-day.

BRUTAL ASSAULTS.—Mickey Free, the well-known pedestrian, whose real name is ROBERT HARRIOTT, was assaulted in Jersey City and brutally beaten with an iron bar, by three rowdies. The injured man was rescued by his wife and a neighbor, but his assailants escaped. A man named STEINMETZ was also beaten in a dreadful manner, the assailants escaping in this case also.

SUNDAY IN HOBOKEN AND JERSEY CITY.—Hoboken was visited yesterday by about 12,000 persons, who made it quite lively. The day passed off quietly, however, and very few drunken persons were to be seen. In Jersey City there were four violations of the law in the case of cigar-stores, and one apple-stand, the proprietors of which were reported. Two lads were arrested for playing ball and pitching pennies. The day passed off in a quiet manner.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday, a special collection was taken with the view of raising $500, which sum was pledged to the Fire Department Fund, by Rev. P. C. CARRIGAN, on the occasion of saving the edifice from destruction by fire on December last. The amount needed was obtained without any difficulty.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	
31—Rose vs. Terry.	92—Pouillin vs. Cummings.
47—Heberton vs. Walker.	
63—Butler vs. De Mariel.	93—The Same vs. The Same
66—Griswold vs. Derby.	113—Brasholz vs. Harrison.
68—Percival vs. Gilman.	121—Greenwich Savings B'k vs. Church.
71—Pacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	126—Homan vs. Chapman.
78—Sturgis vs. The Mayor, &c.	127—Fisher vs. Read.

The call commences at No. 126—Spatz vs. Lyon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.

Civil Calendar will not be called until the further order of the Court. The Kane arson case still on in the Oyer and Terminer.

Part II.

No further jury trials this Term. Two or three set-down causes will be tried before the Court alone.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Weiles, J., in the New Marble Building. Demurrer.

No.	
16—Tappen vs. Powers.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
148—Kelly vs. Cushing.	146—Cook vs. Hawley.
129—Goggill vs. McAloney.	225—Gotlieb vs. Hazzard.
190—Holmes vs. Mead.	226—Hazzard vs. Gotlieb.
218—Treadwell vs. Sackett.	102—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
183—Nicoli vs. Nicoli.	155—Harper vs. Glidden.
69—Campbell vs. Blake.	228—Harper vs. The N. Y. and Liverpool Petroleum Co.
192—Johnson vs. Altmayer.	
206—Ayrault vs. Murphy.	230—Killam vs. Allen.
216—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.	231—Luce vs. Taylor.
130—Knox vs. The Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Batter. Railroad Company.	222—Walsh vs. Sexton.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J., without a Jury.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
114—Carroll vs. Wilson.	92—Beaver vs. The R. and D. R. Railroad Co.
115—Berky vs. The German Reformed Church.	94—Mayor vs. McCool.
116—Same vs. Same.	109—Dale vs. Winston.
117—Wilson vs. Lent.	119—Cramer vs. Herzberg.
124—Martha vs. Glas.	125—Wilcox vs. Dunn.
85—Bates vs. Russell.	141—Bauer vs. Rumpel.
63—Hammond vs. Cropsey.	122—Matsell vs. Flannagan.
77—Bathgate vs. Haskins.	125—Requa vs. Cronin.
78—Barnes vs. Smith.	148—Pagel vs. Smith.
67—Fettretch vs. Cromelien.	132—Kelly vs. Sackett.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J., without a Jury.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
88—Rogert vs. Rogert.	105—Jones vs. Griffing et al.
46—Jacobs vs. Morange.	111—Bixby vs. Bennehoff Run Pet. Co.
83—Scott, Jr., Receiver, vs. Howe, &c.	125—Page vs. Smith.
86—Koehler vs. Steinert.	126—National Bank of Baltimore vs. Sackett.
93—Hall vs. Washburne, &c.	127—Watson vs. Beal.
95—Stewart, &c., vs. Lenox, &c.	128—Gentil vs. Mason.
100—Hennessy vs. Boyd, &c.	129—Tannin vs. McMullen et al.
101—Obendorfer vs. Gottlieb et al.	130—Pretzfelch vs. Rosenthal.
103—Cummings vs. Decker et al.	131—Frant vs. Gutweiler et al.
90—Marry vs. James et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calender called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
24—Spring vs. Burnham.	200—Pond vs. Clark.
79—Landon vs. Livingston.	195—Hinsham vs. Byrne.
178—Blossom vs. Neil.	207—Carvalho vs. Skehan.
182—Carpenter vs. Reilley.	208—Lightstone vs. Levy.
180—Harcq vs. Howard.	209—Schmidt vs. Provost.
118—Peterson vs. Peterson.	210—Clark vs. Dunn, Jr.
173—McGary vs. Dater.	211—Goddard vs. Doe.
145—Hefferman vs. Brien.	212—Goddard vs. Roe.
148—Alger vs. Brien.	215—Noonan vs. Keenan.
147—Same vs. Same.	216—Frank vs. Frohlich.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT ARRESTED ON A NEW CHARGE.

JAMES WILLIAMS, *alias* Jimmy Johnson, *alias* "Jimmy the Kid," aged 22 years, and a notorious thief and pickpocket, was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of larceny from the person. It appears that on Saturday evening as Mrs. MARY BOOTHMAN, of No. 35 East Eighteenth-street, was in the act of entering a Third-avenue car in the Bowery, the prisoner thrust his hand into her pocket in the endeavor to steal a wallet containing $9. The husband of the complainant detected the thief and caught him by the coat collar. "Jimmy" dexterously slipped out of the garment, leaving it in Mr. BOOTHMAN'S hands, and then ran off. Detectives RIKEN and DUNN, of the Sixth Ward, heard the cry of "Stop thief," and gave chase to the fugitive, succeeding in arresting him. The prisoner was duly committed for trial on the charge. About two months ago "Jimmy" escaped from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, to which prison he was sentenced to serve out a term of twelve months on a conviction of picking pockets, since which escape he has been at liberty. The prisoner is a brother of the man who assaulted Detective MCWILLIAMS, of the Jersey City Police, in Courtland-street some months ago, and which officer shot JOHNSON dead in his tracks.

THE KNIFE.

Mrs. ANA TINNEY, of No. 69 Washington-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made a complaint against her brother, THOMAS CORRIGAN, who had stabbed her husband DANIEL in the neck with a knife on Saturday last. She stated that she and her husband were quarreling, when CORRIGAN ran up and attempted to part them, and immediately after she saw blood flowing from a wound in her husband's neck. Officer MCKELVEY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who made the arrest, testified that the accused had admitted to him that he had stabbed TINNEY because he was beating his sister and her children. The wound is not a dangerous one, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result. In all probability the wounded man will decline to prefer a complaint.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

Yesterday morning the cage was again crowded with the usual "drunks and disorderlies." The waiting occupants passed rapidly through the mills of justice, but the business of the morning developed as matters of interest only the following:

A BRACE OF BURGLARIES.

The first case was that of DAVID BOWERS, aged 36, giving his residence at large as "New-York," who was caught on Saturday night by Officer MURRAY, of the Tenth Precinct, in the act of committing a burglary on the premises No. 471 Third avenue, occupied by JACOB MORGAN as a tin shop. When arrested BOWERS was making his exit, bearing twenty-nine bars of solder, valued at $12, as the fruit of his enterprise. Arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, he admitted his guilt and was committed to answer.

The next case was that of two boys, FRANK RIERNEY, aged 13 years, living at No. 233 Mulberry-street, and FRANCIS MACDONALD, aged 16 years, residing at No. 230 Mulberry-street. It appears from the complaint that these boys, in company with others not yet found, broke into the dwelling-place No. 11 Clinton-place, occupied by THOMAS DERMY, by cutting the strap that fastened the basement door, and stole a lot of pillows, bolsters and other articles, the whole of the value of $100. The boys pleaded guilty, MACDONALD saying he staid outside to watch while the others entered the house. RIERNEY and MACDONALD were committed to answer at General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A HEATED POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

On Saturday night THOMAS CLARKE and CHAS. TIPPOLT, meeting in a beer saloon in the Bowery, near Chatham-square, engaged in a political discussion. They grew gradually warm over their talk, and finally hot words were followed by hard blows, and a regular hardly-contested stand-up and knock-down fight ensued, in the course of which TIPPOLT bit a large piece out of CLARKE'S ear. In the midst of the *melée* the Police appeared and locked both parties up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house for the night. Yesterday morning TIPPOLT was arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD for the mutilation of CLARKE, and required to give bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25, 1867.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾	20 Amer. Ex Co	67¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	97⅝	100 N. Y. Cen.	97⅝
Small	99⅝	3.0 do	97½
40,000 do	99¾	30 do	97⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	101½	100 do	97¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64	105⅝	200 Pac. M. S. Co.	103
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65	106⅝	200 do	127⅝
3 000 do	106⅜	200 Erie Railroad	38⅝
125,000 do	106⅝	100 do	38⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-20s, C. New Issue	108	100 do	38⅞
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	103⅜	1500 do	39
23,000 do. Third Ser.	103⅜	400 do	39⅛
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100⅝	80 do	39¼
13,000 Tenn. 6s	65	250 N. Y. & N. H. R.	116
5,000 Virginia 6s	46	1400 Reading R.	103⅜
13,000 Tenn. 6s	65	1200 do	103⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s	48	1000 do	103¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	97¼	20 Panama R.	261
50,000 Ohio & M.	23	100 M. S. & N. I.	66⅛
3,000 do. Cert. 6s '89	86	300 do	66¼
1,000 Erie 1st M	103	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	73⅛
3,000 Joliet & Chi. 1st.	100	100 do	73¼
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	100	100 Chi. & N. W.	32
18 Shot & L. Bank	100	400 do	32⅜
10 do	110¼	400 do	32¼
80 Cen. Nat. Bank	110½	100 do	32
8 Fourth National	105⅞	300 do	32¼
20 do	106	100 & Chi. & N. W. Pr.	57⅛
8 Tradesmen's Bk.	145	200 do	57⅜
88 Mech. Bank	118	300 do	57⅝
200 Canton Co.	42⅜	400 do	57⅞
100 Cum. Coal	32	200 do	58
30 Adams Express	63½	100 Chic. & R. I.	87⅜
100 do	63½	200 do	87⅝
100 do	64	200 do	87¾
600 West. U. Tel.	42⅞	1 & Chic. R. & Q. R.	132
200 Quick. Min.	24	50 Ind. & Cin.	80
100 Mar. Min. Pref.	17½	200 Tol., W. & W.	41
10 Del. & Hud. Co.	104	10 N. J. Cen. R.	118
200 Boston W. P.	27½	333 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	95¾
500 do	27	100 Alt. & T. H.	8.0
100 do	27	50 Chic. & Alt. R.	107
200 do	27	109 Mil. & St. P. R.	54
200 do	26⅞	100 Del., L. & W. R.	125
100 do	26½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 C. & Miss. C.	24¾	100 Mar. Fret.	15½
10,000 do	23½	200 Hud. Riv. R.	101
10,000 do	24½	200 Readin. R.	103½
100 Mar. Min. Co.	17	1900 M. S. & N. I.	66⅝
100 Con. Greg. G.	6⅝	200 do	66¼
100 Pac. M.	128	300 do	66⅝
100 do	128	400 Clove. & Pitts.	73
100 do	127⅜	600 Chic. R. I. & P.	87⅜
100 At. Mail	14½	200 do	87⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	42⅜	400 do	87⅞
100 do	42⅝	1200 Chic. & N. W.	32⅜
200 do	42⅝	300 do	31
800 N. Y. Cen.	97½	400 do	32
100 do	97⅝	300 do	32
600 do	97⅞	1400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	57⅛
200 do	97⅝	800 do	57⅜
300 do	97⅞	600 do	57⅝
800 Erie Railroad	38⅞	200 do	57⅞
1500 do	39	400 do	58
3130 do	39	300 do	57¾
300 do	38⅞	150 P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
400 do	39	100 do	95¾
500 do	39	100 do	96

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	25¼	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	66¾
100 Boston W. P.	26⅛	200 do	66¾
4 0 do	26	300 do	66¾
100 Marip. & Min.	17½	100 do	66¾
100 Pacific Mail	128	400 do	66¾
100 At. M. S. Co.	102¾	400 do	66¾
100 West. U. Tel.	42½	500 do	66¾
100 do	42⅜	300 do	66¾
100 do	42⅝	700 Chic. R. I. & P.	87⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	97⅜	200 do	87⅝
200 do	97⅝	100 do	87⅞
1300 Erie R.	39⅛	300 do	87⅝
100 do	39¼	1200 Chic. & N. W.	32
150 do	39	400 do	32⅛
600 do	39⅛	300 do	32¼
400 do	39¼	200 do	32⅜
200 Reading R.	103⅜	200 do	32⅝
200 do	103⅝	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	57⅜
100 Ft. Wa. R.	113½	450 do	57½
50 Clev. & Pitts.	73½	100 do	57⅝
400 do	73⅝	200 do	57¾
200 do	73½	300 do	57⅞
600 do	73¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	96

MONDAY, May 27—P. M.

There was a moderate trade through the week past in most of the heavy departments of business. In General Foreign Merchandise the demand is fairly active, and especially so for Scotch and English Iron, the engagements for Pig Iron and Railroad bars being several months ahead of the Importations. We are glad to hear that the Domestic Iron people are experiencing a similar revival of demand. We have heard of engagements as far ahead as December next. The Export movement has fallen off from the previous week in Specie, but otherwise continues fair, although the market has yet to feel the receipts of Produce through the Erie Canal. The foreign Dry Goods Import is light, as usual in May. Nearly all the entries are for direct consumption.

The Money market resumed its customary steadiness early in the week, although some heavy drafts have been made upon the Banks in favor of the Treasury Office, partly by way of transfer of Government Money in the interior National Banks, and partly to pay for the new 5-20s, of which the Savings Institutions and other parties are heavy buyers of late. The Office is now taking up large sums of the 7.30 ₰ cents., and is also anticipating the Compound Interest Notes due in June and July, and while these do not come in as rapidly as the Assistant Treasurer could desire, they promise by the close of the month to materially reduce the balances derived from the sales of the new 5-20s and of the current receipts of Gold from Customs. The Stock Exchange during the week was firm and active for the Public Funds, but on Erie shares and some of the Western Roads decidedly bearish. Near the close of the week there was quite a preference for small sales of Erie and both classes of the Northwest Stocks, though the lowest points appear to have been touched on Friday night. The recent *Bull* movement in Erie from 54 to 65 ₰ cent. is supposed by the Street to have culminated about Wednesday last, and the sales since, both for Cash and on contract, have no doubt been based on the calculation that no new combination for a similar upward turn is immediately impending. The same opinions, however, were quite as confident four or five weeks ago that the Stock could not be put above 55 ₰ cent. The Northwest Preferred and Common Stocks have been made very abundant on the Street since the closing of the transfers on the 11th inst. for the annual election on 6th June. A few days before the closing they were "*borrowed up*"—to use the phrase said to be employed a few days ago by one of the Stock Exchange witnesses before the Supreme Court Referee in the *mandamus* case growing out of this contest—to a large amount for heavy purposes, and soon after returned to the proper owners, in the names of the Brokers who had thus "borrowed them up," and supplied the proxies for a consideration. The fact that the operation has not worked as smoothly as in the recent Michigan Southern case appears to have created a hostile feeling to both classes of the Northwest Stock, and they were sold right and left after the drift of the Referee's examinations became known. The principal witness called before him testified, we understand, that he borrowed 40,000 shares for a few days, placed most of the certificates on the closing of the transfers in the name of his own firm; reserved the others over night, because already in names deemed satisfactory for the purpose intended, and returned the whole in the course of the succeeding week; and, further, that his firm neither own at present, nor could he say they had owned for the last three months, a single share! The case will come before Judge SUTHERLAND again this morning.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,291,590, against the total entries of $4,885,284 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,982,664, against $3,117,494 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,588,667, against $9,351,840 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,065,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,038 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 9,367.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	February	$23,494,290
August	23,615,423	March	21 367,107
September	21,885,616	April	25,361,583
October	23,368,020	May 4	4,272,967
November	19,907,817	May 11	5,052,677
December	19,590,081	May 18	3,933,315
January	20,852,368	May 25	4,291,590
Total since July 1			$245,457,307
Against same time last year			279,983,584
Decrease since July 1			$28,526,277

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$13,486,468	February	$15,452,556
August	12,920,510	March	20,475,226
September	11,971,223	April	17,803,596
October	14,812,833	May 8	4,198,819
November	13,984,065	May 15	3,235,734
December	17,141,537	May 22	3,982,664
January	13,448,647		
Total since July 1			$163,247,829
Against same time last year			203,823,813
Decrease since July 1			$40,575,984
Gold, May 25, 1867			137¼ ₰ cent.
Gold, May 26, 1866			138⅜ ₰ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	February	$2,124,161
August	1,587,851	March	1,891,141
September	834,550	April	2,201,283
October	1,463,450	May 4	713,857
November	3,766,650	May 11	1,771,526
December	3,297,270	May 18	4,174,490
January	2,725,762	May 25	1,583 667
Total since July 1			$33,818,546
Against same time last year			38,662 134
Decrease since July 1			$4,813,588

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	February	$1,739,898
August	6,012,951	March	1,913,973
September	2,835,102	April	3,162,383
October	3,744,757	May 2	206,214
November	2,940,537	May 12	418,667
December	4,443,554	May 25	668,998
January	2,482,309		
Total since July 1			$36,656,448
Against same time last year			26,953,251
Increase since July 1			$9,703,195

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.	Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,573	$8,873,373
August	12,700,194	356,765
September	12,474,056	2,635,332
October	11,577,107	281,121
November	8,687,584	14,786,251
December	5,524,075	1,722,406
January	8,823,381	7,483,945
February	11,452,204	521,832
March	12,198,039	2,8 0,656
April	8,511,074	247,6 8
May 1	1,495,000	8,872,0 0
May 11	2,157,000	2,661,000
May 18	2,167,000	2 432 000
May 25	2,065,000	1,499,000
Total	$112,882,216	$52,157,392
To date, 1866	122,740,166	To date, 1866	44,563,961

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136⅞	@138¾	@136⅜	@137¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862				110⅛@110⅝
Consolidated 5-20s				108⅜@108½
First Series, 7.3 ₰				106⅛@106¾
Seconds and Thirds, &c. 30s				105⅞@106⅛
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40s				99¾@99¾
New-York Central			97⅛	@98⅜
New-York and Erie			62¾	@63⅛
Rock Island				88½@89
Michigan Southern				67¾@68⅝
Illinois Central			115¼	@115¾
Hudson River				101@101⅝
Northwestern				34⅝@35
Fort Wayne and Chicago				99⅜@99⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				86⅜@86⅝
Reading			103¼	@104
Northwestern Preferred				56⅝@57
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates				24¾@25
Mariposa Preferred				18½@19
Cleveland and Toledo				113@113
Pacific Mail			128½	with div. @129
Western Union Telegraph				42¾@42⅞

The price of Gold was ½ ₰ cent. cheaper Saturday than on Friday night. Sales at 137⅜@137⅝ ₰ cent. The shipments of the day $959,213, making for the week $1,583,667, including $100,000 by the *Corsica* for Havana on the 18th, not included in the last Custom-house return. The following are the particulars of the week's export:

May 22, steamship Palmyra, Liverpool, American gold, $42,000.
May 23, steamship South America, Rio Janeiro, British gold, $4,750.
May 23, steamship South America, Para, American gold, $1,175.
May 23, steamship South America, St. Thomas, American gold, $13,450.
May 23, steamship South America, St. Thomas, American silver, $10,265.
May 23, steamship New-York, Bremen, German silver, $2,000.
May 23, steamship New-York, Bremen, American gold and silver, $10,000.
May 23, steamship Columbia, Havana, Spanish doubloons, $12 288.
May 24, steamship England, Liverpool, American gold, $155,000.
May 25, bark La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Patriot doubloons, $8,000.
May 25, steamship City of Boston, Liverpool, American gold, $310,000.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, Havre, gold bars, $8,886.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, Paris, gold bars, $200,411.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, Havre, American gold, $2,500.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, foreign silver, $35,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, foreign silver, $1,0.0.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, gold coin, $7,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, silver coin, $27, 50.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, American gold, $40,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, Mexican dollars, $38,000.
May 25, steamship Corsica, Havana, French gold, $93 000.
May 25, steamship Corsica, Havana, American gold, $7,000.
Total, $1,583,667.

The Customs demand for Gold for the day is $361,000 and for the week $2,065,000. The amount of Gold Interest paid from the Treasury Office during the week amounts to $1,499,000. The Banks lose on their Specie Deposits about $1,500,000 on account of the recent Exports and $6,300,000 on their Currency Deposits. The Loans at Bank are down $2,000,000, and the Greenbacks held in Bank are down $3,300,000, while the latter have increased in the Treasury Office in about the same proportion. This general liquidation at the Bank was regarded as unfavorable on the Stock Exchange late in the day, though the statement in point of Legal Tender reserve to Deposits and Circulation still stands 34 ₰ cent. to 35 ₰ cent. last Monday. And the Money market has worked steadier, at moderate rates of interest, than at the close of the previous week. Saturday there was a fair demand from the Brokers at 6 ₰ cent. on general and 5 ₰ cent. on Government collateral.

The Stock Exchange was ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. easier on the Public Funds than on Friday, but with large transactions, particularly in 5-20s of 1865, May and November interest, at this concession. The Railway market continued excited and bearish after the decline and pressure to sell of Friday. The fluctuations, however, were less violent, and the final sales on the Street at 4 o'clock (there being no Saturday Afternoon Stock Boards) show the following quotations as compared with Friday. The Miscellaneous list was lower on Quicksilver, Mariposa and Boston Water Power, and steady on Pacific Mail and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	Northwest	31¾	31½
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	109⅝	N. West Pref.	57	57
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	87½	87¼
N. Y. Central	97⅝	97¼	Fort Wayne	99¾	99⅝
Erie	38¾	38⅝	Pacific Mail	127⅞	127⅞
Hudson	100¼	100¼	Quicksilver	25	25
Reading	103	103	W. U. Telegraph	42¾	42½
Mich. Southern	68¼	67⅞	Mariposa Pref.	17½	17½
Illinois Central	115¾	115¼	Ohio Certificates	25	25
Pittsburgh	73	73	American Exp. Co.	67¾	67¾
Tennessee 6s	65	65	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	136	5 ₰ cent. reg'd, 1871	110¼
6 ₰ cent., 1868	136	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1871	110¾
6 ₰ cent., coup., 1868	135	5 ₰ cent. reg'd, 1871	111¼
6 ₰ cent. reg'd, 1881	111¾	5 ₰ cent. reg'd, 1874	103⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	111¾	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874	104⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅜	7.30 coupons, 1874	103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¾	10-40 reg.	99⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	108⅛	10-40 coupon, small	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	108¾	7 3-10 1st series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¾	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, new issue	108	7 3-10 3d series	106⅞
Oregon W. L. 1881, ½ yr.	106		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c.	1870	103	Indiana 5s	92
N. Y. reg. 8's loan		108¾	Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. 8's loan		108¾	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. 1 to 20	62
N. Y. 8 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1868		98	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c.	65
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1872		100⅞	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	63
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1873		101	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1874		101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	46
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1875		100⅛	Virginia, new bonds	38
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1877		100⅛	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1868		98⅛	Georgia 7s, n bs	84
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1871		92¾	North Carolina 6s	84
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. 8's loan, 1876		92¾	North Carolina ex c.	67
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1870		100	North Carolina, n. bds.	67
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1875		106	Missouri 6s	97⅜
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881		101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo.	81½
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886		102	Missouri, Pac. R. R. Is.	97⅛
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72		101	California 7s	120
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1861		100	California 7s, large b's	119
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870		100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877		100	Rhode Island 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Shares. The Merchants' Bank (National) has declared a Dividend of *six per cent.*, payable July 1. The Bank has changed its Dvidend periods from December and June to January and July. The present division is on the business of seven months in place of six months:

New-York	125	Bank of North Am'a.	106½
Manhattan	130	Hanover	116
Merchants'	116	Irving	105
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	128
America	141	Market	113
City	206¾	Nassau	104
North River	116	Shoe and Leather	109
Tradesman's	142	Corn Exchange	121
Chemical	700	Continental	103
National	109	Commonwealth	107
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
State of New-York	109	Park	140
Commerce	118	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Contra National	110½
Ocean	101	Fourth National	106⅞
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	113½
Bank of the Republic	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	55	Tol. & Wab. Con. Bds.	66
N. Y. Cen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, INVISIBLE PRINCE and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, TREASURE TROVE, A New-York Story of Buried Gold. Characters by Messrs. Clark, Robson, Whalley, Henderson, Burrell, Chalmers, Herne, Fenno, Misses Newton, Harris, Eldridge, Harrison, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Smith.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring, supported by an excellent dramatic company.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE, and PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE. Mr. Proctor as Gio.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLACK JAPS, STATUS LOVER, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway, near 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SIGNOR MAZZOLENI'S FAREWELL CONCERT. He will be assisted by Signora Ortolani, Mme. Anna Martinez, Signor Antonucci, Signor Orlandini, Signor Albano, Mr. J. N. Pattison; Signor Ross, conductor.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood's Instructive Lecture, LUCK AND PLUCK.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by Atlantic Cable say that, notwithstanding declarations to the contrary, it is thought the Government will not execute the convicted Fenians.

The Paris papers complain that Prussia is strengthening the fortifications of Rastadt.

The Danish Government charges Prussia with disregarding her treaty obligations in respect to Schleswig.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. DIAZ, in a letter to Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister at Washington, dated May 3, gives a detailed account of the capture of Puebla by his troops. He says that information that MARQUEZ was marching upon him with 5,000 troops from the City of Mexico induced him to storm the fortifications at once, and they were gallantly carried in the face of a galling fire of musketry and hand grenades. He then was free to pursue MARQUEZ, whom he routed after a long pursuit on the 10th of April. He then determined to attack the City of Mexico, but changed his plan, as ESCOBEDO recalled a portion of his troops. He says Father FISCHER, MAXIMILIAN'S confessor, soon after made some "unacceptable propositions," which he at once rejected. He also alludes to the other propositions made to him and rejected, describes his recent movements, and says that his present situation is excellent, since there are only three places, the City of Mexico, Queretaro and Vera Cruz, remaining in possession of the Austrians, and these are all closely besieged.

Gen. SICKLES has issued an order at Charleston, S. C., directing the release of the freedmen arrested at the time of the recent street-car disturbances, with the exception of two who are charged with stoning the cars and inciting a riot, and are therefore to be tried by a military commission. In the same order Gen. SICKLES directs that the young man who has been imprisoned for mutilating the national flag at the firemen's parade on the 27th ult., be discharged, as he has said that it was done under the influence of momentary excitement and has been sincerely repented of.

At Whitby, C. W., on Friday morning, a special train on the Grand Trunk Railroad ran into an emigrant train which was standing on the track at the station, the locomotive striking the rear car, and driving it into the one before it. Four German emigrants—one man, three women and a child—lost their lives. Three other passengers were badly hurt, and several others bruised, but not seriously. The engine driver, when he saw that a collision was inevitable, whistled "down breaks," and reversed his engine, but the train could not be checked in time to prevent the collision.

The North Carolina Episcopal Convention has adjourned to meet in Tarboro, on the first Wednesday in May, 1868. The election of an assistant Bishop was postponed. It was voted that the intellectual and religious education of the freedmen is of great importance, and that it is plainly the duty of the Church to enter on the work with prompt and efficient action. It was also voted that whenever the constitution and canons of the Church are complied with, colored men should be received into its ministry as spiritual teachers and pastors of their race.

Col. SHEPHERD has appointed Brevet Major JAMES CURTIS Provost-Marshal of Mobile. In a general order he states that the cessation of offences enumerated in the last paragraph of his order dated the 19th, is important to the reputation and welfare of the city; this paragraph relating to the "severe responsibility which will attach to the publication of articles commending or inciting riot or violence to individuals, to the public use of incendiary language, and to the occurrence of disorder in rooms of public entertainment."

The policemen who have been on duty near the Northwestern Railroad Company's machine shops in Chicago since the eight-hour troubles began, were withdrawn on the 23d, and almost immediately thereafter about fifty of the strikers appeared, and separating into squads, pounced upon ten or twelve mechanics, when leaving their work, and beat them, in some cases very seriously. Before the police arrived the rowdies had dispersed, and no arrests were made. Several of those who perpetrated the outrage are known, and will be taken into custody.

The suit in Louisville, in which a Catholic and an Episcopalian benevolent institution in this City had claim to $200,000 bequeathed by ISAAC CROMIE, a [illegible] of Louisville, was decided on the 21st [illegible] awarded to the Catholics. [illegible] disposition of the fund [illegible] in the end in pain-

ting the particular institution for which the bequest was designed.

GEORGE W. LEE, of Chicago, who was assaulted and robbed in his room on Wednesday night, is considered out of danger. A woman named CONVERSAN, who had been intimate with LEE, was arrested, but afterward discharged for want of evidence against her. Five hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the robbers.

Col. STOKES and Hon EMERSON ETHERIDGE had a political discussion in Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, before a large audience of whites and blacks, the latter evidently being inclined to favor Col. STOKES.

Heavy rain storms and violent squalls have occurred in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe during the past few days, causing considerable damage—trees having been uprooted, and in some places houses blown down.

Chief Justice LITTLE, of Nebraska, died on Tuesday last, at the House of his brother, in Clinton, De Kalb County, Ill. His age was 35, and his disease was consumption.

A remonstrance against the exclusion of colored persons from the street cars, is circulating in Nashville, Tenn. Many influential citizens have signed it, and among them Hon. JOHN TRIMBLE.

JOHN SHEPHERD, who has been on trial in Louisville for killing JOHN COLLINS last April, was found guilty on Saturday of murder in the first degree.

Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, has pardoned Mr. J. E. HAYES, proprietor of the Savannah *Republican*, who was imprisoned in March last in default of paying a fine imposed for libel.

MICHAEL MCCARTHY, bugler of the Fortress Monroe garrison, was killed on Saturday night by a store-keeper named CLARKE, who has been arrested and lodged in jail.

The Committee of the United States Senate on Indian Affairs have postponed their proposed trip to the Plains until the middle of September.

LOCAL NEWS.

A very interesting argument was made Saturday in the Supreme Court, General Term, on the constitutionality of the late Act of the Legislature, commonly known as the "Tax-Levy Law." The parties to this litigation are the People of the State of New-York and The Mayor of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, *vs.* Thomas C. Acton and the other members of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, defendants. The concluding argument will be made by Mr. FIELD to-day.

A criminal suit has been commenced by Mrs. CATHARINE L. STUYVESANT against the New-York News Company, for the publication and sale of an alleged libel on herself. The defendants answered the warrant issued by Justice HOGAN, and were paroled to await an examination on the 4th proximo. The libel is contained in an article published in the *Illustrated Police News*, and embellished with an engraving.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending May 25, were 361, being 24 less than the number reported for the previous week, and 31 less than for the corresponding week of last year. It is gratifying to note that this is 154 deaths below the average mortality of 1866, and by far the lowest record of several years past.

Two decrees of divorce were granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding. The actions are entitled Rhoda Maxwell *vs.* Edward H. Maxwell, and William J. Walker *vs.* Henrietta A. Walker.

WILLIAM H. HORTON, who has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to his cotton warehouse, No. 50 Harrison-street, on the night of Thursday last, was on Saturday held for examination by Justice HOGAN, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN preached a sermon last evening before the New-York Bible Society, at the Fourteenth-street Scotch Presbyterian Church.

An address in behalf of Evangelization in Spain was delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle Church last evening, by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was quite dull on Saturday, without any very remarkable fluctuations in prices. The freight engagements were light, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

Peace Prospects in Europe—A Congress of Sovereigns.

Those who are willing to believe in a sign of enduring peace may find some gleam of comfort in the cable telegram published in yesterday's TIMES. The Sovereigns of all the leading European Powers, and the Sultan of Turkey, are to be in Paris at an early day. For what specific purpose we shall learn anon. The Exhibition must be an attraction; but it is difficult to see how it should bring together such an august company, just at one particular moment—for the date of their appearance in Paris is almost definitely fixed in the dispatch. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and the "sick" Sovereign of Turkey are advertised at the Tuileries in about two weeks from Saturday last. The Queen of England's presence was pledged for the Exhibition some time ago. She is not, however, named in connection with the present gathering of crowned heads; but the omission may be accidental. Or, if it is not accidental, the meeting may be of none the less political significance.

The part which England seems desirous, hereafter, to fill in the settlement of continental disputes, is probably a less ambitious one than might have been supposed, looking to the *rôle* which Lord STANLEY was believed to have played in the Luxemburg drama. The text of the Treaty which was the result of the London Conference rather releases the British Government from obligations which have existed since the settlement of Vienna, than imposes upon it any new responsibilities. The guarantee for the final disseverance of the German relationships of the Duchy, and for making it a permanent appanage of Holland, so far as England is concerned, is not one either of an individual or separate character, but is *collective* in its nature. If the *whole* of the intervening Powers can agree to act, in the event of future disputes, then England has pledged *herself* to act. If not, *not*.

There can be nothing clearer than the terms in which Lord STANLEY put the case when questioned in the Commons as to the work of the Conference. Lord DERBY'S language in the Upper House was also unambiguous. The Queen's Government, in short, hold themselves, under the stipulations of the London Treaty, to be absolved from pledges of active intervention, which have long been morally binding upon them. Referring to the text of the Treaty as quoted by the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, in the French Legislative Body, the French Minister very clearly desires it to be understood that, while the formal plea for a Conference on the Luxemburg question was made by the King of Holland, the inspiration of that plea came from the Sovereign of France. In the Minister's speech—whether by design or not we cannot say—the part taken by the British Secretary and his Royal Mistress in the matter of the Conference is entirely ignored. The friendly intervention which led to the Conference is credited, in terms as explicit as diplomatic politeness would permit, to the Grand Duke, who proposed to make merchandise of his province, and to the Imperial capitalist who was ready to buy it.

From this development of the situation we gather that it is decidedly agreeable to France that England should be taken at her word, when she disclaims all desire to intervene actively in the future regulation of the political divisions of Europe. And if Lord STANLEY and Lord DERBY are sincere, as they must be assumed to be, in protesting that the British Government has now its feet clearer of the snarl and trammels of Continental politics, than before the recent Conference, the presence of the Queen at the promised meeting of Sovereigns in Paris would hardly be looked for, even were it in accordance with British constitutional usages to assign Ministerial duty to the Sovereign in person. The Queen's direct appeal to her Royal relative in Prussia, when the war crisis seemed to have been reached, was a timely, but altogether an extra-constitutional act. Its influence was more purely personal than political, and was just one of those exceptional acts in the working of responsible government which justify themselves only by results.

The meeting of the four leading Sovereigns of the Continent of Europe with the head and representative of the Power whose position gives most cause of uneasiness to-day throughout Europe, is a fact to which more than ordinary significance will be attached. It is true, as everybody remembers, that within little more than two years after the first "World's Fair," when the nations seemed to have begun to fraternize in earnest, the war between Russia and the Anglo-French allies broke out. But the policy of Western Europe was then controlled by traditions, and by a class of statesmen that have passed away for good. The dread of Russian aggression has no such hold on the English or the French mind as it had fifteen or twenty years ago. A proposal to discuss the real position of the "sick man," would not, to-day, occasion the shout of alarm that it did when the Emperor NICHOLAS ventured to open his mind to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR. Englishmen and Frenchmen, equally with Austrians and Italians, could sit down and calmly contemplate the whole subject, not only in the light of that most fruitless of all conflicts—the Crimean war—but in view, as well, of the recent struggles of the Christian races to release themselves from the rule of the Mussulman. At Paris—if the Sultan should go thither—he is sure to hear what the decided opinion of Europe has come to be on the Cretan insurrection. There, if the Eastern question is not brought to a final and perfect solution, it may, at least, be looked at in its plain, naked aspect, and without unduly exciting jealousies of territorial aggrandizement by any one of the leading Powers.

City Government.

We are glad to perceive a general drift toward a position upon which the TIMES has insisted for the last ten years,—namely, that Municipal Government is more like the management of a business corporation, than like that authority which makes Laws for a State; and that the maxims which are deemed indispensable for the control of the latter, have no application to the former. Several of the ablest of our public journals are now discussing the subject of Municipal reform from this point of view.

The principle we speak of is important in its bearing on universal suffrage. It is held in this country, with some modifications, that every person who is required to *obey* the laws which govern his conduct and define his rights, should have a voice in making them. In general terms, we admit the principle; but we insist that it is not applicable to the government of cities. They are corporations,—not States. They deal with the expenditure of money,—the supervision of works of necessity or improvement, not with the definition and protection of rights or the punishment of crime. Our City Government cannot make a law which shall punish theft or forbid murder. It cannot define or secure any single right, either of person or of property. It cannot levy a tax or impose a duty of any kind upon a single one of its inhabitants. Everything of this sort is done by the Legislative authority of the State. As the *Nation* very well puts it, "our political unit is the State; every right, privilege and emolument which the City possesses, is the free gift of the State."

There is a good deal of talk about the original rights of New-York as an independent City, and our learned and jealous Common Council has appointed a Committee, we believe, to inquire what these rights are. Whatever they may have been once, we venture to say that they amount to very little now. Whatever rights the City may have had conferred upon it at the outset of its existence, they have been practically merged and surrendered to the State. The State makes its laws, disposes of its franchises, controls its streets, regulates its markets, gives authority to its Courts, its Councils and its public officers of every kind.

What New-York, like every other large city, needs is a good and economical administration of affairs. We want clean streets, general order and quiet, an economical application of the public money to objects of public necessity and utility;—and whatever system of government will give us these, is the system we should adopt. We are not restricted by political theories to any particular system. We are not bound to base it on universal suffrage, because the nation is democratic,—any more than is a railroad company or a bank. The City has nothing to do with the philosophy of government in that sense. The democratic character of our institutions, is taken care of by the Governments of the State and the Union,—each in its appropriate sphere.

And we repeat the conviction we have expressed already more than once, that if we are ever to have a City government that shall be even endurably honest and effective, it must come from some other source than universal suffrage. In any system of electing City officers that can be devised, the public rascals and plunderers will be too strong for the honest men. Not that a majority of the voters are themselves dishonest,—but they are open to the influence and control of those who are. There is an organized band of some hundreds or thousands of men who live and thrive by a *dishonest administration of City affairs*,—whose whole career depends upon such an administration,—who devote their lives and all their energies to securing it and getting control of it,—just as the great body of honest men devote themselves to manufacturing, or to commerce, or to professional life, or some other form of labor.

This organized, compact army can devote all their time and all their skill to the elections:—and they can carry them regularly, steadily and reliably, if they have universal suffrage as their basis and material. No organization of honest men can compete with them, in the long run, because, having other occupations and only an indirect interest in the City Government, they cannot give to the effort the time and labor which it requires. They may carry an election, or elect an officer now and then, but in the main the interested rascals—the professional plunderers—the men who *live* by having a bad government—will carry the day.

What better scheme can be devised, we are not prepared to say. But we trust public attention may be directed to the absolute necessity of some reform, and that we may come to see that we need not be restricted as to the modes of reaching it, by any political theories or maxims of government. The nearer we can keep to the general basis and principles of our Government, of course the better. But what we want, and *must* have, is a good administration,—one in the interest of the public and not of individuals; and we must be prepared to accept and insist upon that from whatever quarter it may come.

The Central Railroad and the Gold Question.

The Central Railroad Company having failed in its efforts to obtain permission to increase its rates of fare by legislative action, has attempted to accomplish the same result in another way, which will at least have the effect of bringing up before the courts in a new shape the multiform gold question. Their officers refused, as it appears, to sell a ticket to a gentleman who applied for it at the ticket-office at Syracuse, unless he would pay for it at the fixed rate, *adding the premium on gold*, thus undertaking to collect their fares in gold. The passenger paid the price, and then brought suit against the Company, to test their right to make the exaction. The suit was tried before Judge BALCOM, at Binghamton, and is before him now for decision.

The counsel for the Company, we see, raised the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, although it has been held constitutional by the Court of Appeals, intending, as it is stated, to carry the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. But, as we understand, that Court has also affirmed the constitutionality of that act by one of the last decisions which it pronounced at the recent term, and we cannot think that there is any point on which the Company is less likely to succeed than on that one. Their counsel urged that by the words of the statute the legal tenders were made such only "in payment of *debts*," and that this payment of fare on a railroad before taking a seat in the cars was not a debt, and that the Railroad Company had the same right to demand gold on such prepayment as a storekeeper would have to demand gold for his wares. It seems to us that there is a broad distinction between the two cases, in the fact that there is no obligation imposed upon the storekeeper to sell to any one unless he chooses, while the law compels the Railroad Company, as a common carrier, to carry every one that offers himself.

But suppose that this view of the case should be sustained, what would be the effect? We take it that the people would be quick enough to perceive that if prepayment of fare is not a debt, the payment of fare not in advance certainly is, and that if the Company is able to demand gold rates in the first case, they will not be able to do so in the other. The result of that would be only that most of the fare would be collected on the cars. We say most of the fare, because the Company would be authorized under the act of 1857 to charge five cents additional where parties could have bought tickets at the office, and failed to do so. But whenever the difference in the fare, by reason of the gold rate, was more than five cents, the fare would be paid on the cars. And we should be very much mistaken if the Company did not find that such a result was in the long run no more profitable than to have left the rates as they were, aside from all the vexation and ill-feeling which must spring out of the attempt to place a railroad fare upon a different footing from the wares which other dealers offer to the public.

The City Comptroller's Report.

The Comptroller's annual report, which has just been submitted to the Common Council, recommends the sale of all the real estate now belonging to the City not absolutely required for public purposes.

It is well known that the City's property hardly pays for the cost of taking care of it. The public markets yield some three or four per cent. on their estimated value, while the wharves and piers do not bring in even that. Some of the wharves and piers are so much out of repair that the lessees have positively refused to pay any more rent for them until they are put in at least tolerable condition. To make the whole water front of the City what it should be, would cost, it is estimated, $3,000,000. The appropriation for this year is $215,000. Under these circumstances the recommendation of the Comptroller certainly appears to be a wise one, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have done well in calling a meeting to get at the sentiment of the public on the matter of disposing of the wharves, piers and slips. In regard to the markets the Commissioners will probably take action at their next meeting. It has long been evident that no property, while in the hands of the City Government, can be remunerative. An army of clerks, collectors and overseers, eat up the returns, while the amount of repairs required is yearly increasing. The wisest thing for the Municipal Government to do is to sell the whole water front—reserving what may be required for public use with the present market houses and sites. The amount realized would materially decrease, perhaps extinguish, the City debt, while the assessment rolls would be proportionately augmented. Fortunately the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund can dispose of the property without the consent of the Common Council, which we presume it would be difficult to obtain.

Recent developments show conclusively that the control of an enormous proportion of the City property has fallen into the hands of men who administer it solely for their own profit, and without the slightest regard to the public interest. The sale, some weeks since, of a quantity of real estate belonging to the City, disclosed facts which were conclusive on this point. One piece of property, which had been rented to a prominent official for $300 a year, brought $24,000, and this is a specimen of the whole.

We believe Comptroller CONNOLLY is fully impressed with the absolute necessity of making a thorough reform in the management of the real estate and other property belonging to the City, and the sale of wharves, &c., now contemplated is the first step in that direction.

MINOR TOPICS.

The review which we publish this morning of the *brochure* recently issued to establish for Mr. BALL, of New-Jersey, the authorship of the well-known poem, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," will be very likely to attract attention in those circles where the question is of interest. It is written with very marked ability, and certainly damages the case supposed by some critical authorities to have been made out for Mr. BALL. It may be thought that the general literary claims set up for that gentleman as a poet by his zealous friends and champions is unduly severe; but we do not see that the fair limits of criticism so boldly invoked have been transcended. It is scarcely necessary to say that in publishing this review we do not by any means open our columns to any further discussion of the general question.

We learn that the Secretary of War has drawn up a plan providing for the establishment of Military Professorships in the colleges of the country. The plan is to detail competent officers from the army to teach military science in each college whose faculty will make provision for a military branch of education. Two competent officers will be sent to each college—one as Professor of tactics and strategy, and the other of engineering, gunnery, fortifications and general military science. It is stated that Major WHITTLESEY has already started on a tour among the colleges to get their views on the scheme; and if his report be favorable a bill will be introduced to Congress next session providing for putting the plan in operation. The Secretary proposes to commission as officers in the army five members of every graduating class excelling in general and military scholarship, and it is expected that these commissions will serve as prizes to stimulate the students. The main objection to this project is that the terms of study in our colleges are already too brief to enable students to become proficients in their proper studies. Their courses in classics, mathematics and philosophy require all the time and energies of the most industrious and capable students; and though there might be a space set apart each week for military exercises, we do not believe it would be possible for them to give such attention to "tactics, strategy, engineering, gunnery, fortifications, and general military science," as to fit them for officers in the army.

The Boston *Traveller* is so well convinced that Mr. SEWARD will be a candidate for the Presidency next year, that it thinks it necessary to begin thus early to head him off. It alleges that he declared some years ago that "there was *not a doubt* he would be the candidate of the successful party in 1868!" At the same time that this prediction seems to trouble our Boston cotemporary, it attempts to show that all Mr. SEWARD'S prophecies and predictions have been disproven by time. We should think that this fact might relieve it of all labors to thwart the Presidential prophecy, and to defeat Mr. SEWARD'S aspirations. Before paying any attention to the *Traveller's* arguments on the main question, however, we should like if it would tell us when or where the Secretary of State uttered the prediction attributed to him? Was it uttered confidentially to the editor of the *Traveller?*

The action of American insurance companies in refusing to insure property owned by Jews seems to be imitated, if indeed the example were not originally given them, in England. A Parliamentary Committee, charged with the investigation of insurance matters, reports that at least *one-third* of all the fires in London are intentionally lighted for the purpose of thus disposing of the property insured, to the companies which insure it,—and that the most of this is done by "gangs of foreign Jews," who settle in London for the express purpose of following this as a business. It seems harsh and unjust to condemn the whole of any class of people for the sins of individuals:—but it is impossible to deny that if the facts are actually as reported by this Committee, and if the same state of things exist here, the directors of insurance companies are bound by their duty to their stockholders to take action upon it for their protection. It is quite excusable for them to look with distrust upon the class of persons to whom these offenders are found to belong. But they should not make a sweeping condemnation even of that class. Their first and main aim should be to sift the knaves from the honest men among the Jews—for no one pretends that there is not with them precisely the same distinction which exists everywhere else, or that *all* Jews are open to any such suspicion. And the Jews themselves, as a body, should lend the whole weight of their influence and efforts to aid in ridding their nation of those who thus bring it into disrepute. If the Jews should retaliate for their exclusion from the privileges of insurance in existing companies, by establishing new ones exclusively for themselves and ignoring the others, we fancy the mere fact of being a Jew would not secure admission. They would exercise a careful scrutiny into the character of those who wish insurance. They can accomplish the same end by doing the same thing now.

The question of surrendering one's seat in a City railroad car to a lady, continues to be a subject of discussion with the Press—but always as a question of courtesy. We do not so regard it at all. It is simply a question of *cash* to the railroad companies. They will not take the slightest pains to accommodate their passengers with seats, so long as gentlemen consider the occupancy of their seats merely a question of "courtesy." If it is regarded and treated as a question of *right*, the ladies may eventually stir up their husbands and brothers—the male portion of the community—to take some action in the matter that shall prove effective. Justice DOWLING has decided that a person who *gets* a seat is entitled to keep it:—that decision rests on the fact that he has paid for it. Why does it not follow that he is entitled to it *when* he has *paid* for it, and that the company is bound to furnish it? One such decision as that would put cars enough on the roads to answer all practical purposes.

We see it stated that Mr. BERGH recently complained of a man for cruel treatment to a dog, in taking him out in the river on a ferry-boat and drowning him: and that the Justice imposed upon the offender a heavy fine. This would be very extraordinary if it were true. We presume that Mr. BERGH does not mean to contest the right of the owner of a dog or a cat, or of half a dozen pups or kittens, to destroy them if they cease to be useful to him,—or if he chooses to do so for any reason satisfactory to himself: and certainly drowning is the most humane mode of accomplishing that object. We beg leave to renew our suggestion that the excellent President of the Society for Preventing cruelty to animals, is in some danger of so overdoing the business as to make it ridiculous.

The *Citizen* directs attention to a somewhat curious instance of coolness and chicanery on the part of the members of one branch of our City Council. Our readers may recollect a meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held a few evenings since, at which resolutions were passed severely denouncing the corrupt Republican Legislature at Albany for having embodied in the Tax-Levy a provision extending the terms of office of the members of the Board *one* year. This sounds virtuous and disinterested. The *Citizen* says that the provision in question was inserted in the bill on the personal application of these very members themselves, and that they paid $11,000 to get it done! This is certainly as adroit a piece of rascality as is often seen. Having secured a year more for stealing, these Councilmen can afford to denounce the Legislature; having secured their $11,000, the members of the Legislature can afford to be denounced. And nine-tenths of the public will regard these resolutions as conclusive proof of the honesty and disinterested regard for the public interest of the members of the Common Council. The fact that such a provision as this can be put into the Tax Levy and passed, without attracting the attention either of the honest members of the Legislature or of the public, is a striking commentary on the extent to which this City and its interests are at the absolute mercy of schemers and adventurers of every grade. We should not be at all surprised to find some day, that a law had been passed to sell the City Hall Park and divide the proceeds among the Aldermen and Councilmen *pro rata*.

We doubt whether either party to a great war can ever be relied on for a perfectly authentic account of its own defeats—especially when the final result of the war is also adverse. When a Frenchman writes a history of Waterloo, his main effort will be, in spite of his best intentions, to explain and excuse the overthrow which the French there sustained, and it is scarcely possible that this should not interfere more or less with the exact accuracy of his narrative. The same principle applies to our own war. Southern writers will be found much more reliable in writing of Bull Run, the Seven Days before Richmond and of Chancellorsville, than Northern; while on the other hand, they will be far less so in writing of Gettysburgh and Antietam. In writing of victories the facts are quite sufficient for their purpose, while in writing of defeats, they will inevitably find extenuating circumstances if possible. This may partly account for the circumstance noticed by the *Nation*, that a Southern officer has written the best account yet published of the battle of Chancellorsville.

Unless we are mistaken in the drift of public sentiment, *strikes* are falling into disfavor as a means of securing for labor its proper share of the profits of labor and capital. They are found to involve more of loss and suffering than is compensated by the very doubtful chance of success which they offer. The more thoughtful and considerate friends of labor are beginning to regard the system of *Coöperative Association* as far better calculated to secure the end at which they aim,—and we believe that the more that system is studied and tried practically, the more general will this conviction become. In England it has been practiced with success for many years, and a recently published statistical work on the subject published at Berlin, states that in Germany there are already Coöperative Societies numbering 350,000 members, with yearly returns of eighty-five millions of thalers. Such results encourage imitation. We are glad to see that the principle is making progress in this country.

The Newspaper Press has very generally assumed that it was for its interest to abridge the rigor of the law of libel as much as possible,—to come as near as may be to securing for it perfect impunity in whatever it may say. We have never concurred in this view of the case, and see every day more and more reason for dissenting from it. The circumstances of a libel suit just commenced strengthen us. It is alleged that a resident of New-York has been libeled in the most infamous manner by a paper published out of the State. As the paper cannot be reached, the news agents who sell it here are held responsible. But our laws have been so framed, under pressure of the Press, that positive malice must be proved against the offending party in order to maintain a suit. The consequence, in nine cases out of ten, will be that as no such feeling can be proved, no journal can be held responsible for any defamation however gross. The *Nation* says that practically this is already the case, and that in consequence nobody attaches any importance to what newspapers may say of them, or of anybody else. We doubt whether this is quite true, but the tendency is unquestionably in that direction. Is it desirable, or for the interests of journalism, that it should thus become discredited? Will impunity for libel be an adequate compensation for the loss of influence and character which such a result will involve? In our judgment the Press is far more directly interested than is the public at large, in having the law of libel made very rigid, and in having it rigidly enforced.

The Philadelphia Loyal League has offered prizes for essays on the best method of providing by law for "the *nomination* of candidates for office." This may be very necessary—but it is certainly very curious. The law provides now, fully and satisfactorily, for the *election* of officers; every voter has a voice in it—he votes for whom he pleases, and the votes of the majority decide the election. But it seems this does not work well. There is a work to be done *back* of all this. It is found that the members of each party vote for the man, good or bad, who has secured the party nomination. Practically, therefore, it is not the election by the people, but the nomination by the party, which decides the character of our public officers. We are glad to see so influential and patriotic a body as the Philadelphia Loyal League giving attention to this important subject, though we are not sanguine as to its success. The evil, which is palpable and serious, has its root in the extent to which partisan authority and ambition rule the people; and until that can be essentially modified there is but little hope of any practical reform. Still, intelligent inquiry into the subject will do good.

In the days of Slavery, the negro women of the South constituted fully one-half the field force in the light labor of cotton culture. Even last year they worked in the field to a considerable extent; but a Southern correspondent writes that this year they have almost entirely withdrawn from it. They declare that "the white women never work out, but are supported by their men, that it ought to be so, and that they (the blacks) will not submit any more to outdoor work." We have no doubt that the "colored sisters" will adhere to this determination. So the cotton planters must give up all hope of ever seeing them again in the field.

One of our correspondents at the Paris Exhibition notices the fact that the people from each nation pay more attention to its special department than to any other,—that Americans may be more often found studying or admiring the articles from America,—the English those from England, &c.,—than any others. This is, perhaps, natural,—but we trust our multitudinous army of Commissioners, from whom we expect full reports of the Exhibition, will not fall into the same habit. It would be a mistake to suppose that the principal use of this Exhibition for ourselves is to be found in an official report of our immense superiority over all other nations. It will be very well if the representatives of other nations make this report of us to their own people,—and we cannot escape some such assurances probably from our own. But what we need most is a clear, full, intelligent report of everything, in every department, wherein other nations *excel us*. This is the way in which we can derive the greatest benefit from this great collection and comparison of processes and products of the industry of all nations. No intelligent person doubts that there are a thousand things in the various departments of labor in which the long experience and thoroughly disciplined skill of the old nations of Europe give them very great superiority over us; and one of the greatest advantages of this Exhibition is that it gives us an opportunity of learning what they are and of making use of them ourselves. We may rely upon it that every other nation will have men in attendance who will detect every point in which we are superior to them—men thoroughly instructed and fitted for that peculiar service. We fear too little thought has been given to this most essential service in the selection of our Commissioners; but their number is so great that there must be some among them who appreciate and can perform their duty.

The marriage of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, who so recently retired from the stage at Wallack's Theatre, after a brief and brilliant professional career, to Mr. LOUIS JENNINGS, the American correspondent of the London *Times*, took place in this City on Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, and it was followed, *à l'Anglaise*, by a wedding banquet, served by DELMONICO, amid a wilderness of flowers, and graced by the smiles of some of the most accomplished ladies of our society. Among the gentlemen present, besides the editors of several of our leading journals, were Senator MORGAN, Chief Justice ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court, Mr. THURLOW WEED, His Honor the Mayor, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER and Mr. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT. Pleasant speeches and cordial "God speeds" were uttered, and the happy pair were launched upon the voyage of life under the brightest and most favorable auspices.

Rather a curious question of etiquette has arisen between the Governments of the United States and Peru. It seems that Rev. TUCKER, formerly of Virginia, who forfeited all his rights of American citizenship by joining the rebellion, and who has not as yet been pardoned by the President, has been appointed to a high command in the Peruvian Navy, and has been "putting on airs" in his intercourse with officers of the United States Navy—rudely repelling courtesies tendered to him in accordance with usage by the commander of a United States ship. Our Government demanded a proper apology for this act, and none having been given, one of our vessels withheld the customary courtesies from a Peruvian vessel. In return Rear-Admiral TUCKER has issued an order suspending all courtesies to United States naval officers from Peruvian naval officers, and this has been indorsed by the Peruvian Government. The adjustment of the matter is pending at Washington. It would seem that Peru suffers enough at our hands in having a defaulting Consul inflicted on her navy, but she does not take this view of it. We take it for granted that our Government, while not treating the affair too seriously, will impress upon Peru its determination to exact compliance with the courtesies usual in such cases, and a full apology for their omission.

We have received proofs of Mr. SUMNER'S speech, about which we have lately heard so much, on the cession of Russian America. It is of stupendous size, and is doubtless the best account in existence of the subject in question. It begins with the discovery of the country, by the navigator BEHRING, and goes down to the treaty of annexation. It is illustrated by numerous classical and poetical quotations—by scraps from CICERO, WEBSTER, MILTON, BYRON, CAMPBELL, GOETHE and numberless others, only less great. It offers us hints in mental philosophy, botany, mineralogy and international law. All persons interested in these or collateral topics, or in our new acquisition of Russian America, will doubtless be anxious to see the speech. We regret that its length renders it impossible to give it to our readers. It would fill something like *sixty* columns, and the TIMES contains but *fifty-six*.

The great musical festival in this City, in the coming month of June is exciting deep interest in musical circles. The record of works to be performed is of the most inspiring character; and the list of soloists, pianists and violinists includes nearly all the eminent names before the American public. Beside these, as we learn from a musical cotemporary, there will be ninety in the orchestra, sixty-five members of the military band, Graham's full drum corps, and the Harmonic Society with its hundreds of voices. We will have six of the great vocal works for mixed choruses, not to speak of the other strictly musical attractions. The festival will last for six days, commencing June 3, and Mr. HARRISON is the energetic *entrepreneur*. The *Weekly Review* remarks that this will be the first occasion of a real musical fest

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday had before them no less than seven witnesses, six of whom were examined. Chief Justice CHASE and Judge UNDERWOOD were examined with reference to the release of DAVIS; Mr. W. W. WARDEN as to the garbling of Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatch and other matters; Col. W. G. MOORE, of the President's staff, as to the delay in sending in certain appointments, &c.; Col. A. K. LONG, also of the President's household, as to the pardon business. MONTGOMERY BLAIR was also examined, and Mr. M. F. PLEASANTS, Chief Clerk in the Attorney-General's office, was present, but his examination was not reached. Several other witnesses are on hand for to-morrow.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the commencement of the SURRATT trial, but it will not be immediately proceeded with for the reason that the present term of the Criminal Court expires by law on the last day of this month. Judge EDWARDS PIERPOINT, Hon. A. G. RIDDLE and District-Attorney CARRINGTON appearing for the Government, will move a postponement of the case until the next term of the Court, which begins on the first Monday in June, the 3d proximo, and will argue that if the trial is proceeded with now, it cannot be completed before the end of the present term. The counsel for the prisoner will not object seriously, provided they can obtain a promise that the case will be taken up immediately on the reassembling of the Court. If the trial should be commenced to-morrow and not ended before the last of the week, it would drop as a mis-trial and the whole of the evidence would have to be taken over again during the new trial. The witnesses, Sr. MARIE and WEICHMANN are here, together with BARDON, of Canada, and others.

BOOTH'S DIARY.

Prominent Government officials denounce BAKER's story about the contents of BOOTH's diary, s printed in his book, as false, and, with others who saw and read it before it passed into the possession of Judge HOLT, state that the published copy is complete.

MR. STEVENS ON THE JULY SESSION.

The *Chronicle* of this morning is authority for the statement that Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS expressed the opinion last week that a session of Congress is unnecessary, unless articles of impeachment are to be reported by the Judiciary Committee.

THE ADDRESS TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

As a further significant fact regarding the moderate tone of the address to the Southern people just issued by the Congressional Committee, it should be stated that it was written by Gov. BOUTWELL at the request of Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and issued without a change or alteration, and without even the knowledge of any other member of the Committee. It may thus be taken as a fair reflex of the party views of one of the most thorough Radicals in Congress.

ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The President yesterday issued the commission of J. C. WALTON, Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, which has been hanging several days, *vice* WILLIAM R. WHITTAKER, suspended. This is the first removal made by the President under the Tenure of Office Act, which provides that upon evidence of fraud, malfeasance, inefficiency, or other sufficient cause, the President may suspend an officer, and must report such suspension and the reasons therefor within twenty days after the commencement of the next session of the Senate. Under this provision Mr. WHITTAKER is suspended, the cause being the recent Sub-Treasury defalcation.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The charges against the administration of the New-Orleans Custom-house, which were laid before Congress last Winter, and were investigated by the Elliot-Shellabarger riot committee, have been revived recently, and additional affidavits, charging Collector KELLOGG with violating the customs laws, fraudulent seizures, illegal detention of vessels, and interference with the interests of merchants and importers, have been filed in the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary CHANDLER has been ordered to investigate and report thereon. Under the Tenure of Office Act Mr. KELLOGG can only be suspended until the next session of Congress. The affidavits in the case were made by prominent Louisianians now here and by citizens of other States. R. KING CUTLER is said to be the author of the charges. Collector KELLOGG has appointed several Freedmen as Appraisers in the Custom-house at New-Orleans.

NORTH CAROLINA DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

Collector CRANE, of the Fifth North Carolina District, reports that during the past week he has seized twenty distilleries engaged in the illicit manufacture of whisky and apple brandy. The Collector who preceded Mr. CRANE was in office nearly a year and made but one seizure during that time. The Treasury Department finds it to be good policy to appoint Ex-Federal soldiers as its agents in the South.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Among the arrivals here yesterday and to-day are several witnesses in the Surratt case—among them LOUIS J. WEICHMAN, well known in connection with the trial of the assassins.

Senator HARLAN, who has a residence here, has returned from Iowa. Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, and Congressmen NIBLACK, of Indiana, and FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, are also here.

Capt. JAMES A. BATES, A. A. G. of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has been brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious conduct during the war, and has received a leave of absence for several months, with permission to go abroad.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS arrived here to-day from Louisville, in obedience to the request of the President, as heretofore announced. He is accompanied by Gen. R. W. JOHNSON. Among the New-York arrivals are HORATIO ALLEN, D. R. MARTIN and R. B. IRWIN.

General Aspect of the Capital—The Summer Session of Congress—The Public Debt.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

Washington has emphatically relapsed into the *status ante bellum*. The almost total absence of strangers, the quietude of the hotels, and the streets void of anything but the local traffic, which is evidently not increasing, all form striking contrasts to the noisy, vigorous *tout ensemble* of war times. In one or two material respects this city is different from the Washington of 1860. It contains almost twice as many people, and the public business is almost twice as large—both results entailed directly by the war, and become permanent in their character. With this influx of population has come a large increase of capital, and the Washington of to-day is a vastly more comely city in the matter of private improvements than was the Washington of seven years ago. But otherwise there is little change.

The presence of the Judiciary Committee and the grave character of their investigation are the only matters of importance which vary the dull routine of a Summer in Washington when Congress is away. The Committee has been steadily at work since they reassembled on the 5th inst., and have progressed so far in their investigation that they expect to take a recess next week until the latter part of June, when they will convene again, for the purpose of preparing their report and evidence for submission to Congress in July, if it shall convene. The Committee will be ready for Congress, whether Congress is ready for the Committee or not.

As to the probability of a July session, there is not much difference of opinion—the prevailing belief even among members of Congress being that there will not be a quorum in either House. Gov. BOUTWELL, I believe, thinks a quorum of the House will be here, and can also count upon a quorum of the Senate, but only by including all those on this side of the Atlantic and east of the Rocky Mountains, at least one-third of whom will probably not come under present circumstances. The Union Republican Congressional Committee, such of them as are here or have been heard from, are understood to agree that there is nothing in the situation of affairs demanding a session of Congress. Some of the more Radical Republicans who assume to predict more shrewdly than others the nature of coming events, do not hesitate to assert that the President has purposely refrained from doing anything hostile to the efficient execution of the Reconstruction Act, in order to allay the fears of Congress and thereby prevent a session in July, but that as soon as that contingency is past he will do various things according to his own ideas and policy. Just what these things will be I have heard no one intimate; but this is the only argument that I have heard seriously advanced in favor of a July session.

Pertinent to this subject I observe that the TIMES commented gravely the other day upon the statements of a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, to the effect that the condition of the Treasury was such that a session of Congress was inevitably necessary, and that the "Radicals" were using this argument to create sentiment in favor of a session. I have already exploded this bug-bear in my dispatches on the assurances of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the following figures will throw some further light upon the probable course of the Treasury from the present time until the close of the year—a period of seven months. The estimates are carefully compiled and may be considered entirely reliable:

Total gold interest which must be provided for from present time to Jan. 1, 1868, inclusive	$68,000,000
Loan of 1847—maturing Dec. 31, 1867, (gold)	7,800,000
Total currency interests during same period, including both seven-thirties and compound notes	46,000,000
Total compound interest notes, maturing during the same period	86,000,000
Government estimates of customs duties for the same period, to Jan. 1, 1868	80,000,000

The amount of gold interests may be somewhat increased over the above amount if the entire issue of August seven-thirties should be converted, but should the receipts of internal revenue increase, as they probably will, the Secretary will be able to exercise his option of redeeming them at maturity instead of conversion, as it may also be increased somewhat by the sale of gold-bearing bonds to meet any accruing indebtedness which cannot be provided for in any other way, although this contingency is remote. Against the compound interest notes maturing this year, the currency interest for the same time, and the expenses of the Government for the same period, the Treasury has the receipts of internal revenue, fifty millions of three per cents., and the cash balance on hand, which is over one hundred millions.

The total amount of conversions and redemptions of seven-thirties of all issues thus far is about $310,000,000, of which $170,000,000 are of the issue maturing August 10, 1867, leaving $130,000,000 of that issue to be converted or redeemed. The balance of the conversions are of the issues of June and July, 1863, and reach $150,000,000, of which the Government has purchased a large portion. This leaves the total amount of seven-thirties of all issues now outstanding about $520,000,000. The total issue was $880,000,000. CYMON.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—There are few magazines published which combine entertainment with instruction more skillfully than does *Good Words* (New-York: ALEX. STRAHAN & Co.) The May number has three full-page illustrations, printed on tinted paper, and the table of contents includes articles by Rev. SELIA MARTIN on "My Slave Life;" by Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY on "The Fens," with a poem by the author of *John Halifax*, entitled "Into Mary's Bosom," and founded upon the superstition of the Middle Ages that women dying in childbed did not go into purgatory, but were carried direct into the bosom of the Mother of God. The *Sunday Magazine*, which is also issued by the publishers of *Good Words*, has in its May number an admirable collection of strictly religious articles—prose and poetry.

—*The Riverside Magazine* (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON) for June is as brilliant as ever, both externally and internally. A spirited full-page cartoon by STEPHENS, which, by the way, is exquisitely printed, illustrates the nursery rhyme—

"There was a little man,
And he had a little gun."

The same artist illustrates in an inimitable manner a juvenile poem, "Picture Bob and His Wonderful Cob." Scattered through the letter-press, which comprises lively and instructive articles by Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS, MARY E. DODGE, "Vieux Moustache" and others, are a number of engravings after designs by NAST, COURTLAND HOPPIN, J. C. BEARD, H. W. HERRICK and others. The projectors of the *Riverside* are plainly sparing no pains to render it attractive artistically.

—Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, republish *Aunt Margaret's Trouble*, a serial which was generally attributed to the daughter of CHARLES DICKENS while it was appearing in *All the Year Round*. The fact that the report has since been denied authoritatively looks as if it were originally started with a very evident object; but the story is simply and effectively told, and bears marks throughout of having been carefully and conscientiously worked out.

—*The Rector's Wife* is a story of English life. The experiences through which the actors in it pass are quiet and natural, and the general tone of the work is unexceptionable.

—Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, republish in a diminutive pamphlet, from *Macmillan's Magazine*, London, an essay upon "Elementary Principles in Art," which they state is by "a reputed author of *Ecce Homo*"—not a very satisfactory way of defining its source. And the paper might with safety be attributed to any one of a score of writers, for the views it advances are not strikingly original, and they are stated in a way the very reverse of brilliant.

Military Arrests in California—The Case of McCall vs. Brig.-Gen. McDowell and Capt. Douglas.

The San Francisco papers received by the last mail contain the elaborate opinion delivered by Judge DEADY, of the United States District Court, in the case of JOHN MCCALL *vs.* IRVIN MCDOWELL *et al.* The case was tried by the Court without a jury. MCCALL was arrested in Mendocino County by Capt. DOUGLAS, one of the defendants, who was at the time an officer in the military service of the United States, for publicly exulting over the assassination of President LINCOLN. It was decided that Capt. DOUGLAS was not liable, as he acted under the orders of his superior officer. Respecting Gen. MCDOWELL's liability, Judge DEADY ruled as follows:

As it nowhere appears that Gen. MCDOWELL was acting under the order of his superior, but rather in obedience to what was deemed public necessity, I must hold him liable to the plaintiff for the damages the latter has sustained by reason of his unauthorized act. The good motives of Gen. MCDOWELL, and the necessities of the public, when he issued Order No. 27, as well as the gross misconduct of the plaintiff, have been duly considered by the Court in estimating the damages of the plaintiff. But these alone, however worthy or imperative, do not constitute a defense to the action. The act itself being unauthorized by any order or authority of the President, does not come within the scope of the Proclamation of September 15, 1863, suspending the privilege of the writ, or the Act of March 3, 1863, authorizing such suspension. Neither does it come within the purview of the act of May 11, 1865, as it was not done in obedience to the order of a superior. Congress may relieve a meritorious officer against a loss incurred while in the discharge of his duty to the public; but in this tribunal, whose only functions is to administer the law, the defendant must be held liable for the legal consequences of his act.

The finding accompanying the opinion recites the facts in this case, and "as a conclusion of law from the premises, that the defendant, IRVIN MCDOWELL, is liable to the plaintiff as hath complained against him, and that the plaintiff is entitled to have judgment against said defendant for the sum of $635 damages and his costs and expenses in this behalf sustained."

Burning of the Winconsin—Statement of a Passenger.

From the Ogdensburgh Journal, May 25.

GEORGE ASHWORTH, of Lawrence, Mass., whose name is first on the list of saved from the ill-fated steamer *Wisconsin*, arrived here yesterday, on his way home, having lost everything he had with him. From him we learn the following additional particulars of the terrible calamity which befell the *Wisconsin*, on the night of the 21st. The steamer left the Cape at 10:30 o'clock. When seven miles above and abreast of Grenadier Island, the cry of fire was started. Mr. A. had not retired, and was one of the first to rush to the point of fire. It broke out on the main deck over the boiler and near the smoke stack, and spread rapidly. The Captain behaved heroically, and gave his orders with the utmost coolness throughout the trying ordeal. He was ably assisted by the second mate, who was the last man to leave the burning vessel. The steamer was at once headed for Grenadier Island, and the pony or force pump set to work to check or put out the fire, but all efforts in this direction were unavailing. About twenty minutes after the fire broke out the steamer struck the shore on Grenadier. One of the boats was lowered for the purpose of landing the passengers, but it had hardly struck the water before it was filled and swamped. The frantic passengers, and those of the crew who were more intent in making their own escape than saving the lives of others, jumped from the upper deck, some striking in the boat and some in the water. Those in the water caught the sides of the boat, and thus, by overloading, swamped her. It was by the swamping of this boat that all the loss of life occurred, and the total number, he thinks, will reach twenty-five or thirty. But two persons in this mass were saved —Mr. CHISHOLM, who lost five of his family, and a Mrs. GALLAGHER, who was picked up a mile from the wreck three hours after she grounded. Mrs. GALLAGHER had caught hold of a plank, and she was noticed floating away. Search was made twice before she was finally rescued, and when picked up she was nearly exhausted. The gang plank was launched and a rope taken ashore, and down this rope the passengers were passed to the shore; the Captain standing in the water up to his neck, and handing them toward the land, while the second mate superintended the launching. A few feet from the vessel the water was shallow enough to permit a six-footer to keep his head above water. There were several small children on board, all of whom were saved. One child, eight months old, was taken by one of the crew from the arms of its mother. The gallant fellow jumped overboard, and bore his little charge safe to land.

Those of the passengers who had retired did not have time even to dress themselves, and saved only their night-clothes. Had the fire occurred a little above or below the spot where it did, it is Mr. ASHWORTH's opinion that few would have been saved. The people residing on Grenadier Island did their utmost to relieve the necessities and administer to the wants of the passengers. Up to Wednesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, fourteen bodies had been recovered, and the crew were still prosecuting the search. It is proper to state that there are two islands in the Upper St. Lawrence named Grenadier — one about twenty-eight miles above this place and the other above Cape Vincent. Not one of the passengers or crew saved an article of any kind beyond what they wore when the cry of fire was raised. The rescued passengers and crew were brought to Cape Vincent by the steamer *Watertown*, and the ladies and citizens of that place were unremitting in their efforts to supply the wants of the sufferers with food and clothing.

Judge Abell's Protest Against his Removal by Gen. Sheridan.

Under date of May 18, Hon. EDMUND ABELL publishes in the New-Orleans *Times* a protest addressed to Gen. SHERIDAN against his removal on the 27th of March last from the office of Judge of the First District Court of New-Orleans. He says the order removing him was delivered to him more than two hours after the time fixed for it to take effect, and he was thereby pr vented from spreading on the minutes of the Court his "protest against the constitutionality and legality of his removal." He contends that the power of removal is expressly reserved in the military bill to Congress, and that under its provisions the President of the United States, the several commanders of districts, and subordinate officers, are as much bound by its provisions as the humblest individuals. The power of removal from or appointment to civil offices is not given to the Commanding-General by word or implication. He says:

"The power claimed in your order would not only enable you to modify, control and supersede the present Government; but would enable you to create one of your own, a power not prescribed by the act, and could not have been contemplated by Congress. It would destroy the independence of the judiciary, and be tantamount to your self-holding pleasure of life and liberty by deputation, removable at pleasure. Such courts, it seems to me, are inconsistent with the liberty or safety of the people."

He then alludes at length to his past course, and says he has at all times acted with fidelity to the United States and to his State; that he only accepts and recommends the acts and laws as all times used his personal influence to forward its object. In relation to his course in reference to the troubles on the 30th of July last, he quotes a letter which he addressed to Gen. SHERIDAN soon after that time, which, he says, fully shows how earnestly he desired to prevent that fatal meeting. Of this letter he says:

I furnished certified copies to both the Military and Congressional Investigating Committees. They failed to publish them. Why, I know not. I earnestly desire the publication.

I believe the meeting advertised to take place on the 30th of July, 1866, to be illegal and dangerous to the public peace, and so charged the Grand Jury. Having in all things, to the best of my knowledge, honestly, faithfully, impartially and firmly discharged my duty as Judge of the First District Court, I respectfully submit the justice and necessity of revoking General Order No. 5, in order that the First District Court may proceed in the discharge of its functions in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the grounds that the order is illegal, destructive to the independence of the Judiciary, and unjust, by depriving citizens of the United States of vested rights.

N. B.—If this protest fails to receive the favorable consideration to which I think it entitled, I respectfully make it part of a memorial to the Government."

Gov. Patton on the Prospect for Reconstruction.

"Mack," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes to that paper as follows from Montgomery, Ala., under date of May 18:

I called on Gov. PATTON yesterday and had a long conversation with him on the condition of Alabama, political and material. He takes a very hopeful view of the reconstruction question, and thinks there will be no difficulty whatever in organizing the State under the Military Law. He believes a Convention will be called by a very large majority vote of all the people; that the Constitution of the State will be made to conform to the requirements of the law of Congress, and that men who can take the test oath will be elected and sent to Washington. There is no disposition among the people, he says, to deny full rights to the negroes. He does not approve of the movements of such men as KELLEY and WILSON, or any efforts to organize parties throughout the South at the present time; but thinks it better to unite the people in favor of reconstruction first, and let them choose party sides afterward. He does not propose to join or identify himself with either the Radical or the Conservative Party until the work of reconstruction is complete, and he will then consider himself at liberty to make choice, according to the issues presented.

The Governor is a very amiable gentleman of nearly sixty years old. I should say he has the interests of the people of Alabama at heart, and is sincerely anxious to do the best he can to help them repair the damages they suffered by the war. He believes the Sherman Bill a step in the right direction, and, accepting in good faith the issues of the war, advocates compliance with its requirements. When, a few months ago, a movement was made to unite all the Southern Governors in opposing this measure, before the Supreme Court, he refused to join in it, and wrote a very sensible letter giving his reasons for so doing. For the course he has taken he has been reviled and denounced by most of the old politicians and influential newspapers of the State, but he is confident that he will be so dially indorsed by the people when the issue is made at the polls.

Loss of the British Ship Kathay.

Capt. WILLIAM POPHAM, late master of the British ship *Kathay*, publishes in the San Francisco papers a detailed account of the loss of that vessel at Howland's Island, Jan. 20, 1867. He says:

"We had very unsettled weather for several days, having to slip once and put to sea. On Sunday, Jan. 20, while lying at the moorings, swung taut off from the reef with fresh trade winds, a black cloud, in passing overhead, caused the wind to shift suddenly from the westward. Got a spring on the buoy, which helped to keep the ship from striking very heavy as she swung round, but she started the stern-post which caused her to leak a good deal. We then hung the ship to the buoy amidships, parallel with the island, with her head to the S. S. W., but the heavy surf and wind were heaving ship and moorings right on the reef, being then within fifteen feet of striking. As a last recourse, we made sail, and in a few minutes slipped from the buoy, but the ship had not gone half her length before she was hove broadside on the reef, where she bilged and commenced filling fast, the ship laboring and rolling so heavily on the reef that it was impossible to stand on her decks. A few minutes afterward the main and mizzen masts fell. A part of the crew got into a boat and put off from the ship. Finding I could do no more on board, I left the ship with the remainder of the crew, her topgallant-forecastle being then under water. A few minutes afterward she fell off the reef, and sunk in the short space of one hour from the time of the wind veering. It is impossible to save a ship at Howland's Island with such a sudden shift of wind, and it is my firm belief the ship went under the island, as Howland's Island is, in my opinion, like a bunch of sorrel or an old oak tree, with the top part just above water. I do not believe you would get soundings with 1,000 fathoms line 200 feet from the reef. The *Kathay* was a splendid clipper ship. I must give Mr. WESTERVELT, her builder, great praise in modeling her. She was built in New-York in 1863. We had taken on board about 400 tons of guano, and had a fair prospect of completing our cargo of 1,600 tons in twenty-five days. Myself, officers and crew lost everything of any value. Had the accident happened at night there would have been loss of lives also. I made Howland's Island to be in latitude 47° 30' north, longitude 176-39° 45' west."

A Man Stabbed in his Own Room and Robbed of $18,000—The Assassin Escapes.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 23.

About 9 o'clock last evening GEO. W. LEE, occupying Room No. 74 in the fourth story of Raybold's Block, was found weltering in a pool of blood. Mr. J. W. BORAN, who occupies room No. 74 on the same floor, heard a heavy fall, which attracted his attention. Four or five minutes later he heard a groan, and immediately went out into the hall, where he encountered WILLIAM GARNER, of room No. 79, to whom he communicated his fears, and they immediately went to the door and sought admission. It was fastened upon the inside, but with much apparent effort some one within crawled to the door and drew back the spring. The effort had exhausted the wounded man and he fell to the floor. The gas was lighted, and revealed a ghastly scene of blood. Mr. LEE lay with his head near the door-casing, his clothes soiled and torn, with patches of fresh blood upon them; the floor was crimsoned with stains, and the wall seemed to have been spattered with it. The plastering on the wall was freshly broken and indented as if by accidental violence. The window in the hall was broken. Mr. LEE spoke feebly in reply to one or two questions, and was evidently delirious, laboring under the impression that he had been kicked by one of his horses. Four wounds were discovered upon his head and face, one of which, at least, is of a very serious character. About midnight Mr. LEE partially recovered his consciousness, when he inquired at once for his pocket-book, which was found in the breast pocket of his overcoat. He then asked for his belt, which he said contained $18,000 in United States bonds. He had them, he said, sewed up in his vest. On examination, the vest was found to be torn open and the bonds taken away. A gold watch and chain were also carried off, and the pockets of his pants were turned inside out. Mr. LEE appeared to be in a state of total ignorance as to how the assault had been committed, or who was his assailant. The assassin, whoever he was, must have been well acquainted with his habits. Mr. LEE is well known in this city as a dealer in horses. His wife and three children are now living at Haverhill, Mass. Dr. WINTHROP, who is in attendance on the wounded man, was of the opinion last night that he might recover from his injuries, if brain fever did not set in, but there was considerable doubt upon the subject.

Mysterious Murder of a Young Man in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 21.

Early yesterday morning it was discovered that a murder had been committed on Third-street. Back of Nos. 15 and 17 West Third-street, and about fourteen feet below the level of the sidewalk, is a narrow passage-way, paved with brick, which serves as an outlet from the sub-cellars on either side to the rear end of the lot, and admits light to the windows in the rear of the building. About 5 o'clock in the morning the janitor, whose name is PATRICK BURKE, had his attention called to the fact that a dead man was lying in the passage-way described. The Coroner was called soon after, who impaneled a jury and commenced an inquest, which elicited the fact that the name of the deceased was A. G. CHAPMAN, and that he has recently been a clerk in the establishment of G. PRICE & Co. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquest postponed until Monday next, in order to procure further testimony, and to obtain the facts developed by a *post mortem* examination by Dr. MEAD. The examination was made in the afternoon by Dr. MEAD, who ascertained that an incised wound had been inflicted on the left side of the forehead, apparently with a hatchet, in an oblique direction downward. The skull beneath was fractured for a distance of four inches, and a portion of the inner table removed. This injury was the cause of death. CHARLES SCHROEDER, the keeper of a saloon in the basement of No. 15, and also a young man named CLINTON RILEY, who frequented the premises at night, were arrested in the hope of obtaining some clue to the guilty parties, but an examination elicited from them no information that was of value—the men, apparently, knowing nothing about the matter.

Mr. CHAPMAN was the son of a prominent physician at Aquina, Ind., and came to this city several years since to engage in business, occupying the position of salesman in several of our different wholesale houses. He had the run of a large trade, was pleasant in his manners, and was esteemed for the general sociability of his disposition. At the breaking out of the war he joined the Fremont Body Guard, and after his return was made Lieutenant in an Indiana regiment, proving himself an officer of ability.

Public Reception to Capt. Worden in San Francisco.

The San Francisco papers give reports of a public reception to Capt. J. L. WORDEN, at the City Hall in that city. The rooms were decorated with flags, mottoes and devices, and a large number of citizens were present. In response to a brief address of welcome by the Mayor, Capt. WORDEN said:

Mr. MAYOR: I find it difficult to give utterance to the feelings that I experience at your kindness and consideration. I have not been accustomed to speak in public—my sphere of duty has been poorly calculated to make me an orator. For the event of the war, the occasion of this reception at your hands, I claim only to have done my duty as a sailor; yet it is to me a consolation to know that my conduct on this occasion has merited the approbation of my fellow-citizens, and be assured, whenever again duty calls me I shall be found at my post, and by a faithful discharge of those responsibilities that rest upon me, prove worthy of the kind token of regard I this day receive.

Ex-Congressman BIDWELL was present and made a few remarks, and brief addresses were made by other gentlemen. Gen. MCDOWELL was unable to attend, on account of sickness in his family, but sent Major HOYT to represent him. Hon. D. C. MCRUER, M. KLINKOFSTROM, Russian Vice-Consul, with representatives of other foreign powers, the Judges of the Federal and State Courts, and a large number of merchants and professional men, were present. Between 1,500 and 2,000 people were introduced to the hero during the reception.

Alleged Frauds on the Government in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, May 24.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon an important case, involving $100,000, came up before United States Commissioner SMITH. The defendant, one JAMES J. HERTFORD, *a'ias* John Collins, was charged with defrauding the United States Government out of a large sum of money. The charge states that on the 18th of January, 1867, he executed and signed a false and fraudulent bond, required by law, for the purpose of withdrawing distilled spirits from a bonded warehouse. It was given in evidence by the prosecution that HERTFORD, *alias* Collins, had defrauded the Government out of the legal tax on at least $100,000 worth of distilled spirits, by means of executing false bonds. Mr. SAMUEL M. ZULICK, Collector of the Third District, testified that he recognized the defendant as the individual who signed a bond in his presence of the amount of $23,000; the bond was signed by two other men, unknown to the witness, but search was being now made for them. JOHN W. WARNER testified that he was a regular agent of the United States Treasury Department; he arrested HERTFORD on the 18th of May, in Detroit, Mich. After a short deliberation, the Commissioner decided to hold the prisoner in $50,000, in default of which he was committed.

Attempt by Robbers to Suffocate a Family.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Gazette, May 25.

Some time during Thursday night the residence of Mr. JOHN MORROW, Alleghany, was entered by a thief, and a fiendish attempt made to suffocate the family. An entrance was effected through the cellar, and thence to the upper rooms of the house. A gas jet, which was burning in the dining-room, was extinguished, after which all the burners in the upper and lower rooms of the building were turned on. The thief then made a hasty examination of the premises, but failed to discover anything of value. In going down stairs he knocked over some article of furniture, the noise of which awakened Mrs. MORROW, but when she attempted to rise she was barely able to do so. She went to a window, raised it, and then brought her children near to it. The children were nearly suffocated by the gas. After sufficient time to prevent an explosion had elapsed, a light was procured, when it was discovered that the thief had gone out by the same way he came in, taking nothing of any value. Mr. MORROW was absent from home, which fact was doubtless known to the thief.

Mr. Peabody's Return to England.

A letter from the steamer *Scotia*, written shortly before her arrival out, by Col. FORNEY to the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"Mr. PEABODY leaves the *Scotia* at Queenstown, Ireland, where he will stay for some time to enjoy the salmon-fishing, in company with his old friend, Sir CURTIS SAMPSON, an American, made a baronet some years ago for certain eminent services. As showing the difference between the great landholders of Great Britain and the sturdy farmers of the United States, it deserves to be recorded that for the privilege of catching trout and salmon for six months, Mr. PEABODY pays the neat sum of twenty-five hundred dollars in gold to the nobleman who owns the stream in which he intends to angle. These preserves of game and fish are therefore not only a source of pleasure but of profit to their titled proprietors."

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—The Mobile *Tribune* gives the particulars of a little affair which recently occurred at Chunchula, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It appears that a young man made remarks derogatory to the character of a young lady living in Chunchula, which coming to her ears, she resolved to take the matter in her own hands and avenge the insult. She at once repaired to the house of the individual and commanded him to retract his base and false remarks regarding her, stating that she had some friends to protect her in the matter. To this remark the young man coolly replied, "Well, Madam, produce your friends." She quickly drew a revolver and fired at the young man, the ball grazing his breast and making a painful, but not serious wound. The officers of the law attempted to arrest her, but she defied them to do it, vehemently declaring that she would not be arrested. Finally, through the advice of some of her friends, she consented to undergo an examination, the result of which we have not ascertained.

The American Pianos in Paris.

From Le Figaro, April 18, 1867.

The United States astonish us always. They send us across the Atlantic machines whose weight is sufficient to load a vessel, and this for the simple reason to be classed here as a nation worthy of the first rank. In the majority of the articles exhibited no international commerce is possible; hence it is solely a matter of reputation.

Where the character of the American Exhibition makes itself most felt is in the pianos sent by the firm of STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, the most celebrated makers of America, whose well-merited reputation has extended within a few years to all parts of the world.

During the year 1866 they have sold nearly 2,000 pianos, amounting to more than a million of dollars. Whatever has been said about the prodigious figures of commerce in the United States, and the facility of business transactions, never has an American house attained such results in that special branch.

We must submit to these figures and look for the reasons, which are readily furnished us in the *salon* at the Exhibition, where the pianos of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are placed.

Approaching this section you are held spell-bound by the large and mighty accents of a remarkably sonorous instrument. The *élite* of artists, the celebrities of the piano are at work, and improvise really grand concerts. Yesterday Mons. and Mme. JAELL were applauded by a select auditorium. The Princess DE CHIMAY, CHARLES GOUNOD, Mme. ERARD, DIENER crowded around these wonderful instruments. These American pianos of STEINWAY & SONS, the best which we have ever heard, fully justify their universal reputation.

From L'Art Musicale, May 2.

Speaking comparatively of the merits of the American instruments exhibited, the Marquis DE PONTECOULANT, writing in the above (LEON ESCUDIER'S) journal, says: "I discover in the sonority of the Steinway piano more suavity and elegance than in any other."

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

To Mock the Rose in Wax or Paper is possible; but where is the perfume that should exhale from the queen of flowers? Just so is it possible to mimic in color and externals the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"—an extract which puts the fragrance of the rose to shame. Guard against imitations. In the bottles of the genuine article are blown these words: "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York." Sold by all druggists.

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

No. 575 Broadway.—The new style of dress. No walking suit complete for ladies, gents or children, without BROOKS' Polish or gaiter boots. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
Improved
HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in one Bottle.
PRICE REDUCED, $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

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SPRING BOOTS AND SHOES
At Reduced Prices.
LORING BROOKS & SONS,
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Established 1829.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Pure Water is the most healthy and makes the best soda-water. The celebrated old Tea Water Well has been reopened, and is now manufacturing Dr. LEATHE'S Soda-Water, No. 146 Chatham-st. Dealers supplied at the usual terms.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
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SEWING-MACHINES.
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Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 639 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Mach

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NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

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GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

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U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO. STOCK.

Five hundred shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of the Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 26th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M. and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on he 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.—These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

GARLAND PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is requested on the 6th day of June at 10 A. M., at No. 17 Maiden-lane, to consider the financial condition of the Company, and devise some means of relief. By order of GEORGE H. SOULE, President.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.

$25,000.—FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE Land Bonds, entitling the holder to lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALY & CO. No. 61 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30	105¾	105¾
Coupon, 1881	111¾	111¾	July, 7-30	105¾	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¾	106¾	June, C.L.Nts, '81	119¼	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	109¾	July, C.L.Nts, '64	118¾	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¾	106	Aug., C.L.Nts, '64	118¾	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¾	106¾	Oct., C.L.Nts, '64	117¾	117¾
5-20 " new, '65	106	106¾	Dec., C.L.Nts, '65	116¾	116¾
10-40 Registered	99¾	99¾	May, C.L.Nts, '65	115¾	115¾
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99¾	Aug., C.L.Nts, '65	114¾	114¾
Gold	137	137¼	Sept., C.L.Nts, '65	114	114¾
August, 7-30	108¾	108¾	Oct. C.L.Nts, '65	113¾	113¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.
It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAMUEL WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD S. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 25, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 20 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.20 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.00 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

SOUTTER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENTS, BONDS, STOCKS, GOLD, COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES.
INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to sight draft or check.
ADVANCES made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating COMMERCIAL PAPER.
COLLECTIONS both inland and foreign promptly made.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LOANS NEGOTIATED.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Until issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office in Milwaukee, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed June 4, and reopen June 24, 1867.
By order of the Directors.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, June 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 and reopened June 24, 1867.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.
Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first instalment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA, AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company on 1st June, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES S. FROST, President.

THE MAJOR & KNAPP ENGRAVING MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held on MONDAY, June 17, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.
The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE CENTRAL PARK SAVINGS BANK.

No. 781 3d-av., east side, next to the corner 52d-st., will open on MONDAY next, 27th inst., at 9 A. M. for the reception of deposits, and will open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.
TERENCE FARLEY, President.
JOSEPH W. CREMIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to THURSDAY, May 30.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 6TH-AV. corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 48 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DRY GOODS

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
DRINKING FLASKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
Of the most fashionable colors,
In the
CHOICEST RUSSIA
And
MOROCCO LEATHER,
Just received per
Steamer *Persia*,
And for sale
AT POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS for the Summer. A COMPLETE line is offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Also, neck-ties, cravats, scarfs, &c., for Summer wear. CHOICE novelties, received by last steamer.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES, SPRING SHAWLS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS,

At retail—a full assortment,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GRENADINE ROBES,
Embracing all the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
CHOICE STYLES GRENADINES,
By the yard, at about half the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS AND LACES,
VESTIBULE LACES,
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL
CORNICES, BRACKETS, PINS AND LOOPS,
EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BILLIARD AND TEA CLOTHS, &c.,
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
N. B.—Orders promptly executed.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRUIT FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LINENS, COTTONS, AND ALL KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO,
ENGLISH CALICOES, yard-wide, and fine PRINTED JACONETS.
Fast colors, at only 25 cents per yard.
Will be offered DURING THIS WEEK,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES, &c., &c.
THE BISMARCK SUIT FOR BOYS,
In Linens, Tweeds and Cassimeres,
From $7 to $20 each.
Every variety of Underclothing for ladies and children.
Also,
Ladies' Walking Suits and Morning Robes.
Gentlemen's Bathing Suits, Smoking and Billiard Jackets, in new styles and at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 27,
PLAID GRENADINES, handsome quality,
Only 25 cents per yard.
CHENE AND MARLED POPLINS, extra quality,
Only 50 cents per yard.
VERY ELEGANT SATIN-STRIPED POPLINS,
At 75 cents, value $1 25.
Silks, Foulards and every variety of elegant dress goods at prices to correspond with the recent auction sales.
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN,
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place,)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISES BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF BASQUE SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS, AMONG WHICH ARE SOME
DECIDED NOVELTIES, BOTH IN CLOTH AND SILK, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF LLAMA LACE POINTS,
GRENADINE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES. Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ruffings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At BOGERT'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND CITY-MADE GARMENTS
WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
COMPRISING ALL THE
LEADING PARISIAN SHAPES, MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS.
ALSO,
RICH WALKING SUITS,
MADE TO ORDER.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NOVELTIES
IN INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY, GRENADINE, BAREGE, SILK and WOOL and FANCY SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOUSE
AND HOTEL FURNISHING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
And SPREADS,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND MUSLINS,
DAMASKS,
TOWELS,
And TOWELINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLES, en suite,
LINEN EMB'D SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES,
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
Together with a general stock of
WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
BRILLIANTES,
CAMBRICS,
PIQUES,
MARSEILLES,
DUCKS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &c.
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH PLAIN
AND FANCY SILKS,
UNSURPASSED
BLACK SILKS,
FOR DRESSES, MANTLES, AND WALKING SUITS,
PARIS GRENADINES, PLAIN and FIGURED
GAZE DE SOIES,
BAREGES, and
MOZAMBIQUES,
RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
BY THE YARD AND IN ROBES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH AND GENUINE IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH MOHAIRS,
ALPACAS,
CHENE POPLINS,
GOATS' HAIR CLOTH.
AND
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

MISSES', LADIES',
AND MEN'S FURNISHING,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND BALBRIGGAN
HOSIERY.
KID, SILK, AND LISLIE THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
PLAIN AND FANCY
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
LACE BOWS,
SILK SCARFS, CRAVATS AND TIES,
SILK AND COTTON ELASTIC BRACES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

RICH POINT AND APPLIQUE
LACE POINTS,—
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
ELEGANT BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
SUPERB PATTERNS, AND AT LOW PRICES.
CHILDREN'S LACE AND MUSLIN DRESSES,
APRONS,
BIBS,
SACKS,
CAPS,
BAPTISMAL ROBES, &c., &c.
THREAD AND LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
PARIS-EMBROIDERED
BANDS, INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS.
PLAIN, HEMMED, INITIAL, AND COLORED-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN, CAMBRIC AND FRENCH LAWNS, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MACKENZIE'S SACKS AND MANTILLAS.

Acknowledged by the bon ton to be the most recherche in America, and strictly moderate in price, at his new store, 7 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, new and rich styles. Closing out at greatly reduced prices, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out, Bonnets and Hats, at
J. BLUKOM'S,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 749 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 749 BROADWAY.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
6-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40 cents per yard, worth 75c., and cheap at that.
6-4 BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 5s. per yard, worth 8s.
BLACK MOZAMBIQUES, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
FINEST LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s. per yard, worth 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
SILKS, POPLINS and other materials for walking suits, VERY, VERY cheap. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JAUKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s)

LACE GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
REAL AND LLAMA LACE
PARASOL COVERS,
POINTS AND POINT APPLIQUE.
VALENCIENNES, CLUNY,
THREAD AND BLONDE LACES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
EMBROIDERIES.
NOW OPENING,
FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS,
SETS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
NO. 66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 869 BROADWAY,
between 14th and 12th sts.

AT KINZEY'S
ONLY
STORE,
ON MONDAY,
REMOVAL FROM EIGHTH AVENUE
No. 645
BROADWAY.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	PARASOLS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	MARSEILLES,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	MUSLINS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	GLOVES,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	HOSIERY
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	EMBROID'RYS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	RICH LACES,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	VAILS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	BARBE'S,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	COLLARS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	H'DK'CHIEFS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	BANDS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	SETS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	VELVETS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	RIBBONS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	TRIMMINGS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	CRAPES,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	ILLUSION'S,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	VAILS,
AT KINZEY'S POPULAR PRICES,	FLOWERS,

50 CASES STRAW GOODS.
STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES.
STRAW GOODS FOR MISSES.
STRAW GOODS FOR BOYS.
BEAD TRIMMINGS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WIDE NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, &c.
LOT PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, 25c.
1,500 DOZEN FINE LINEN COLLARS, &c., &c., 7c., &c.
DRESS BUTTONS, EVERY STYLE.
AT $1, A KID GLOVE AS GOOD AN ANY
$1 50 GLOVE IN THE CITY.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ribbons by the carton.
Ribbons by the piece.
Ribbons by the yard.
Bonnet Silks and other materials, cheap.
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings; everything new.
Bonnet trapes; desirable colors.
Cheapest black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each and upward.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 55c., 75c., $1

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
ALSO
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS FOR JAVA OR TRIPOLI must be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
NEUWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75 to $90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$97 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent, in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These six masts do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERACRUZ.....HELLARD.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and the annoying the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GUST. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELIA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1
CITY OF LONDON.....WEDNESDAY.....June 12
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 19
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....June 19
and then succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Through passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REFITTED,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI.....May 29
ALEPPO.....June 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, Lew.s.....SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, Brower.....SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, Thompson.....SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, Grogan.....SATURDAY, June 22
DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, June 29
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,
Will leave with the above excursion, (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman,) SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Maderia and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.
Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Gold and silver lettered commissions sending Gen. Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad.
Applications to join the party, now nearly complete, must be made to the Committee through
C. O. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.
As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel iron ships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, June 13
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 5th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon,) on the 15th of each month. SEAMEN, first and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $300 to $350 for first-class, and $250 to $300 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES J. WEST, Agent,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen or Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $35.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WITT.....June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN.....June 1.
CHICAGO.....June 15.
MINNESOTA.....June 29.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
SIBERIA, M'MICHAN, SATURDAY, June 8.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, June 15.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $80 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN. Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR. Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSUELO, Capt. JAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA. Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer New-YORK for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama.....	$250	$170	$75
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki.....	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any new one departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During continuance of yellow fever season the departures of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
TUESDAY, May 28, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 6, GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. MCCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow on Saturday, June 8.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. SIMS, will sail from Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The SHERMAN will follow June 8.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, a certified CHECK on the Bull's Head Bank for fifteen hundred dollars, ($1,500,) drawn by E. Boehm & Co. in favor of G. Rogers, No. 44 Pearl-st. The public are hereby notified not to negotiate said check, as payment has been stopped at the bank and a suitable reward will be given by returning the check to the bank or to the office of G. ROGERS, No. 44 Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—300 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 350 East 18th-st., near

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after May 13, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 20 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR OAK HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. O. GARDINER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUDDAM, Capt. ——, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat METAMORA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 24, 7 A. M.	Friday, May 24, 10¼ A. M.
Saturday, May 25, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 27, 10 A. M.

MAY—1867.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th.....10¼ A. M.	Monday, 27th.....10 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.....10¼A. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 29th..11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 29th. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, 30th... 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st. ..... 6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 5 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.—Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st., at 8½, and 34th-st. at 9¼ A. M. for Albany, landing at York rs, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Roque Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Jay-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route to Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAMAHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The fast steamer HENDRICK HUDSON will leave Rhinebeck daily at 8 A. M., without exception. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 3:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 29 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEWERSINK leaves Pier No. 3 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M. express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to Northport.
Sunday excursion train same as before.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 2), 1867 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Harlem Railroad, Chatham and Albany, at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie as intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 a.m. 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Sunday Trains—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 5:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.
THE FIRM OF HENRY V. MYERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY V. MYERS is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm, he assuming all the liabilities.
HENRY V. MYERS,
JOHN TRICKEY.

Mr. H. V. MYERS will continue the business, and will sell the stock on hand, consisting of finest English straw goods, for ladies and children, at an immense reduction in price.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY, SITUATED IN Brooklyn, in complete running order, supplied with improved artificial coolers, abundance of spring water, an indispensable for Summer brewing, and all other requisites for the business; capacity 60 barrels, with steam power sufficient for double that amount. To an experienced man this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Inquire on the premises, No. 35 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH from $35,000 to $40,000, to enlarge a first-class manufacturing establishment of over 20 years' standing; real estate as additional security if required. With a good business man a liberal arrangement will be made. None but principals need apply; first-class references exchanged. Address J. J. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A STEADY, RESpectable man wanted immediately to take an interest in a good safe returning cash business; duties light; no night work. Such a man, with a cash capital, who wants business, will find something worthy of attention by applying immediately at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A fortune can be made by the above investment and giving business reasonable attention. This is no speculation, and well worthy investigation. Parties may appoint interview by addressing C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON Brooklyn Heights, of between 400 and 500 subscribers. Inquire of O. HARGA, *Times* Office, or C. D. PALLATREAU, No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, N. J., and

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
will sell
ON TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, noon,
within store, No. 113 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square, by order of Francis Robinson, Special Agent of the Treasury Department,
668 barrels POWDER,
100 bales CARTRIDGE PAPER,
2,000 pairs DUCK PANTS,
2,000 DUCK SHIRTS,
40 bales GRAY CLOTH JACKETS and PANTS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock at No. 27 Union-square, west side, a large and valuable assortment of furniture made to order, consisting in part of Aixminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suite covered in silk brocatel, silk curtains, large pier and mantle mirrors, a large collection of paintings, statuary, &c. Dining-room furniture, china and glassware, inlaid tables, mantle ornaments, chandeliers and brackets, centre tables, rosewood bedroom furniture, elaborately carved bedsteads, bureaus, dressing glasses, couches, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, oil-cloths, &c., with kitchenwares, together with other articles enumerated in the catalogue, without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF PETER L. BOGART, DECEASED:
4TH-AV.—4 lots of land west side 4th-av., commencing at the northwest corner 80th-st.
8TH

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

It is still the old story of the finances, and how to make both ends meet. Italy is wearing her old cloak, and trying to make it cover her increased bulk, but the threads are worn and rotten, and there is many an awkward rent through which the bare flesh is exposed. The report of the Minister of Finance, which has been more than once promised, was to be presented to Parliament yesterday, but the 9th of this month is now named as the time when the story will be told. Signor FERRARA may show himself possessed of great skill for inventing a new situation, but if he tells the truth, his tale, at best, must be a long and a sad one. The people are waiting with curiosity, mingled with impatience and anxiety, to hear the statement. The War Minister will be a greater hero than any of his predecessors, if he quits the field without a defeat. The question of finance is that to which all others are hitched, and upon that the rest must wait. The vessel of state has swung loose from the old moorings, but the sea is stagnant, and the question is literally one of "raising the wind." The storms of war are passed, and with them the perils of wreck, but the vessel threatens to go down in a calm sea. Without carrying the similitude too far, it may at least be added that the crew are doing all they can to lighten the craft; or, to state the case without figure, reductions and reforms are really going on in the military, naval and civil administration. The plan for a reduction of the army is just published—a reduction which, diminishing the cost of its support, will not, it is hoped, lessen its efficiency. The National Guard is to be reorganized, which change, without producing any great economy, will probably render that body more useful to the State. A number of worthless civil offices are to be got rid of, and the incumbents sent to get their living by honest work.

Italy, quite as much as any other country, has her public substance consumed by a tribe of placemen, "professors," and hangers-on of one class or another, who render little or no service, and are little better than pensioned idlers. The spelling-book, put into the hands of the whole population, is what Italy needs, and it would be well if the crowds of well-dressed young men living on substance accumulated by others, would set an example of patriotism by becoming teachers of their more ignorant fellow-countrymen. It is proposed to destroy the Universities as State institutions, leaving only one dependent for support upon the Government. While such work as this is going on, the cry of the country for the horn-book should grow louder and louder, until it is made to penetrate the dull ears of the priests, who, if they knew their duty, would become the leaders in the education of the people. But alas, they are more in love with their snuff-boxes than with any plans of enlightened benevolence.

The politicians tried as hard as they could to tie the hands of Gen. GARIBALDI, but did not succeed, and now rheumatism has done the work. The good man was expected in Florence weeks ago to take his place in the Chamber, but he is still laid up at San Fiorano with rheumatic pains in both hands.

We saw the remains of CARLO POERIO carried away from Florence last week, followed by those most distinguished in office and social position, and by half the population. Arrived at Naples, the signs of respect were more remarkable. The body was preceded and followed by fourteen batallions of the National Guard and the regular army, and many others joined the imposing cortege.

The Commission appointed to obtain designs for the new *façade* of the Cathedral of Florence, have, among many plans, offered, selected one which will probably be that according to which the work will be carried forward. This great monument has remained in the unfinished state in which we find it for six centuries, and after the attention which has been given of late years to the restoration and completion of structures devoted to religion and art, it could hardly be expected that this most important work of all would be much longer neglected. An undertaking of such magnitude will necessarily demand a large outlay, and for some years past steps have been taken to raise funds for the object. There will be much sculptured and mosaic decoration, and as the surface to be covered is about 30,000 feet, or three-quarters of an acre, the work when commenced can hardly be completed in less than ten years, and the cost will probably exceed that of any church yet erected in America. A work of art is a work of time, and such as this, of a great deal of money. But poor as the country is, money will be found, for this is not a people to deny themselves the esthetic food with which their ancestors have been nourished through centuries of time.

Several of the designs offered in competition for the front of the cathedral are of an elaborateness which must have called into exercise a very great amount of inventive power. The number of figures introduced is immense. The glorious company of the apostles, martyrs, saints and heroes of every degree, who have died [illegible] faith in all time, supported in niches, or on consoles, with canopies of varied designs, and all this decoration wrought in marbles of five or six different hues, must produce an effect of wonderful richness, if the promise of the design is faithfully kept. It will be like a ponderous mantle of mosaic embroidery, thrown over the front of the great temple—its massive folds resting upon the earth. Or, borrowing another figure, the front will be like a vast picture, with surface not of paint but of marble and golden incrustation. Who ever saw a picture of such grand proportions, or such power of light and shade! The front of the cathedral of Vienna is as beautiful as anything of the kind that human skill has wrought, but compared with this of Florence, when completed, it will be but as a child's toy.

The constructions now going on with as much rapidity as is consistent with the languid habit of this country, promise to give Florence several new quarters. This capital, like so many other cities of Europe, will soon have its old and its new town. The foreign visitor, as he wanders about, will be suddenly transferred from a labyrinth of narrow, crooked streets, to sections in which the avenues are as regularly laid out, and as broad and airy as those of American towns. The solidity of Italian construction is most admirable. The modern houses are as strongly built as the ancient, and some of them are quite as large. If you have property in a house here, the chances are that your children may enjoy it after you, for fire cannot destroy the house, and only an earthquake can throw it down. There has been but one fire here of any consequence within the memory of men now living. Damage done in this way is reckoned in hundreds, but rarely in thousands of dollars. It makes one shudder to think of the pasteboard and buckram constructions in our country. The enormous losses by fire every year in America, are among the saddest things we have to present to the contemplation of a European. During the last twenty years enough capital has been destroyed by fire in the United States to build a city like modern Rome. The statement is not an exaggeration, as a careful estimate of values would prove. In Italian buildings there is hardly anything to burn, while in ours nearly everything is combustible.

Whoever likes to seek Florence ten years from now, the period during which projected improvements will be carried out, will find it one of the most convenient and comfortable, as it is already one of the most picturesque and beautiful cities in the world. The streets which are to be cut through the quarter of the Ghetto and Mercato, that *inferno* of stinks, will be completed, and the last great blotch on the fair countenance of Florence will be removed. Locomotion will be facilitated, and on one side of the town put in more direct communication with the other. It is the dream of the Florentines to make their city a little Paris, and in the beauty of the shops and the tidy keeping of the streets and lanes, it already is. Whether it will ever rival the French metropolis in size and splendor, an idea which seems to exist in the imaginations of some, those who live a thousand years from now will know better than we. Certain it is that we have seen great changes here in a dozen years; among them that great improvement, the covering of the tract of waste land for half a mile before entering the Cascine, with streets of hotels and private dwellings, some of them of palatial proportions. There is not now a single vacant lot left in that quarter, where six years ago there were only open meadows. The land belonged to the municipality of Florence, and was sold, for the most part, at ten cents a foot. It is now valued at ten and fifteen times as much.

Not a great way from this section is soon to be laid out the great square on the site of the lower fortress. The demolition of this old structure is already commenced, and in a few months the grim walls, which were so formidable in their day, will be leveled with the ground. Around this square will be built houses with special reference to the accommodation of foreign residents. Here, in another generation, many of the Americans, Russians and English, who visit Florence, will probably be lodged. The *boulevard* which is to girdle the city, and already in some parts laid out, is to pass through this square. The *octroi* walls of the *quarto cerchio* are now building, a little beyond this limit. They are constructed on the principle of the *haw-haw*, and will not obstruct the passage into the city of the pure air of the neighboring fields and hills. These references to the improvements going on here may have some interest to those who have visited Florence, or expect some time to come here.

The most noticeable thing in American art recently produced here, is the "Statue of America," by Mr. CONNELLY, just cast in *gesso*, and ready for the marble—an order for which, it is to be hoped, the artist will not have to wait for very long. It is undoubtedly the masterwork of this gifted young sculptor, and will be heard of hereafter. We have no reason to be ashamed of the products of skill seen in many of the studios of American artists in Italy.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 26, 1867.

The license law question in this State is settled for one year at least, or so far as the present Legislature is concerned. On Thursday, after a comparatively short debate on the question in the House, Mr. ALDRICH, of Worcester, regarded as the leader of the temperance party in that branch, withdrew his minority report, providing for the appointment of fifty liquor agents in Boston, and the question was brought directly on the license law bill after a proposition to allow the sale of cider had been rejected by a vote of 79 yeas to 145 nays. The license bill failed to pass, receiving but 65 yeas, while 160 nays were recorded against it. This was a majority of 95 out of 295 members. Last year only forty members of the House voted in favor of a license law, and the above vote shows a gain of sixty per cent. in one year for the license men. The members on the prohibition side were not actuated by one motive—that of showing to the people at large that they were with one accord firm believers in the prohibitory law—but there were other considerations which influenced a large number of them. It was thought by many that the trial of the present law for one more year would fully demonstrate its futility, and that many temperance men would desire its repeal, while others thought that the law had not been fully and practically tested, and that another twelve months would show whether it is thoroughly practicable or not. Out of the one hundred and sixty members who cast their votes against the law, probably less than one-half did so from fixed prohibitory principles.

The question is now again in the hands of the people, who will make it a prominent question next Autumn. The "grand temperance party" is, of course, in high glee over this result, which was just what all persons conversant in the matter expected, as it was well known that a majority of the members of the Legislature favored prohibition. Next year the case will be different. The temperance men expect that a few more license lawmen will be sent from the larger cities to represent them in the halls of legislation; but they also expect that the country towns will present an unbroken front and make good the deficiency. In this idea, in a measure, however, they are mistaken. Already at "town meetings" licence or prohibition has been the leading question at issue, and the results, in quite a number of cases, show that the cities alone will not have to support the license movement. The membership of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templar organizations has been paraded before the public, and the array of figures looks imposing; but when the organizations are thoroughly understood, the array is less formidable. From a long acquaintance with members both of these organizations in various cities and towns, I have come to the conclusion that if the temperance party in Massachusetts depended on these two organizations, its star would soon fade out, and its daylight soon be followed by darkness. The Temples of Honor require more in a man before he can be admitted, and because precautions are taken, they are composed of a much more practical and faithful class of persons, and can be depended upon, though their action can have no great weight on any subject.

FENIANISM.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the week to fire the Fenian heart in this vicinity, but Irish eloquence, music and banners were not equal to the task. The Fenian corpse, so far as Boston is concerned, cannot be resurrected, highly-colored reports and "special dispatches" to the contrary notwithstanding. The experience of St. Albans and Highgate have not been forgotten. The traditions of national glory" is a good chord to play upon, but the less adventurous and the sober-minded of our prominent Irish citizens discountenance any effort at offensive military operations against our Canadian neighbors. A leading Fenian told me that the Fenian organization a year ago was capable of mischief, but the great blunder of its movements, from beginning to end, was in confining it to a military means of offence. Our Celtic population have probably given over $100,000 in aid of "Irish independence," but they are now done giving, and in a spirit of commendable generosity are diverting what means they can afford to the support of adjuncts of a charitable character connected with their churches, satisfied that Fenianism is a humbug so far as its practicability is concerned. To be sure, the machinery of the organization here is intact, but it is "necessary" for the leaders to keep up a show of vitality. The Wednesday evening meeting was a savage lecture on the "wrongs of Ireland," delivered for the benefit of a Catholic institution, and the meeting on Friday evening was one of those eruptions which break out semi-occasionally among our Irish population, "signifying nothing" but a floating of mind, and telling how easy it would be to blow all the towns and cities of Canada into smithereens in retaliation for "seven hundred years of wrongs."

DIVORCE CASE.

A divorce case has been settled in the Supreme Judicial Court by Jude FOSTER, the parties being one GEORGE SEVEY and ANNIE E. CLARK. The circumstances which led to the granting of the divorce are exceedingly curious, and the case is a very unusual one. In 1861 the petitioner, Mr. SEVEY, went to the war, after making the best provision in his power for his wife and daughter, the latter being four years of age. While he was in the army his wife received nearly all his pay and also State aid, and boarded with his father some of the time. On his return from war, in October, 1864, she refused to live with him, and in the early part of 1865 went to Portland, Me., the place of their marriage, and there applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband had deserted her. In November her petition was granted, she returned to this city, and two months afterward was married to CHARLES F. CLARK, an apothecary in this city. She holds that her first husband was so illtempered she could not live with him. The Court held that under the statutes of this State the divorce obtained in Maine was absolutely void, and granted Mr. SEVEY a divorce on the ground of adultery, although no action has been brought against her on that charge. The question of the custody of the child came up, and owing to the fact that Mr. S. has no home of his own in which he could bring up the child, the Court allowed the woman to keep her for the present, giving the father permission to see his child alone, and to take her out to walk or ride at reasonable times, but requiring him to contribute something toward clothing her. VIGIL.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNY, Neb., Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

Here is an extract of a letter dated May 20 at Julesburgh, or as it is called, Fort Sedgwick, that was delivered to me this morning:

"The Indians are raising hell; they took all the stock from the fort a few days ago. I mean all the stock that was met at the time the Indians came. They took all Mr. READ'S stock that was camped at the fort, with two or three lodges. GILBRAITH'S stock, consisting of 30 head of cattle, were also stolen, and one of his men was killed. The Indians are all around us. The main body to-day is camped near DICK CLEAVE'S ranch, about 20 miles from Julesburgh. We can see camp fires and signal arrows every night. They have threatened Julesburgh, and unless we can get a guard, they will burn the town. (Julesburgh was burnt once before on the 2d of February, 1865, the garrison was massacred, and thousands of dollars of property destroyed.) They are braver than any I ever saw, and more desperate. They swear they are bound to clean out the road. The citizens of Julesburgh have sent a petition to Gen. AUGUR for a guard. We have seven or eight families all unprotected, and you know the town is built under the hills, and the houses are built of pine lumber. The women are all scared to death. We can't get any protection from the fort. You had better not send any goods down here; it is useless, they would be utterly destroyed."

I am going over the line to-morrow, and shall give a full description of the country which will comprise the field of operations this Spring, and shall take pains to glean accurate information concerning the feverish rumors which the telegraph persists in sending.

FOREIGN LITERARY ITEMS.

The London *Athenæum* disposes thus cavalierly of the *Memoirs of Madame Recamier*, lately published in Boston. It says: "This book, in which Mme. RECAMIER is served up for America, is ill executed. Mdlle. (or Mme.?) M. LUYSTER writes English ungrammatically, and makes frequent mistakes in the spelling of foreign names. These errors, however, might be to some extent overlooked, were any appreciation of the peculiarities of Mme. RECAMIER'S reputation, position and influence to be recognized. Never was there subject requiring a finer touch, especially when the hand touching it belongs to a woman. Here all is muddled and confused. If the editor has any intimate knowledge of the country, period, political events and social philosophies, to which her Memoirs relate, it is not apparent."

There was lately on exhibition before the Royal Society in London a manuscript sermon by COTTON MATHER, and an autograph letter, in which he thanks the society for electing him Fellow; also the agreement of FIELDING with MILLER, the publisher, for the copyright of the first edition of *Tom Jones*, and the receipt for the six hundred pounds paid for the work.

DEAN STANLEY will, it is said, bring forward some evidence, in his *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, to establish what has often been disputed, viz., that OLIVER CROMWELL'S body was actually deposited in a vault in HENRY VII.'S chapel, now known as the Ormerod Vault.

A drama founded on Mr. CHARLES READE'S *Griffith Gaunt* has been produced at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the author's superintendence—previously, it is supposed, to its being presented in London.

Dr. DORAN, of the London *Athenæum*, has edited a work by Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN, which will soon be republished in London, under the title of *The Collector: Essays on Books, Authors, Newspapers, Pictures, etc."*

In *The Confessions of a Lost Dog*, a brochure lately published in England, Miss FRANCES POWER COBBE sketches the ups and downs in the life of a poor London pup.

Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. will next Autumn publish a second series of the *Lyra Germanica*, illustrated by the following artists: EDWARD ARMITAGE, F. MADOX BROWN and JOHN LEIGHTON.

HERR ERNEST FORSTER has recently published a *Life of Raphael*, which is said to show a profound literary and artistic culture, and to be very agreeable reading.

The Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication is a work which Mr. CHARLES DARWIN will soon publish.

FANNY KEMBLE furnishes "Some Notes upon the Characters in Shakespeare's Play of Macbeth" to *Macmillan's Magazine* for May.

A work on *Moticular and Microscopic Science*, by Mrs. MARY SOMERVILLE, is announced as nearly ready for publication.

An English edition of *La Fontaine's Fables*, illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE, is about to be published in London.

Marie Antoinette and Her Son is the title of the last novel in the Muhlbach series, lately published in Germany. The APPLETONS will soon reproduce it.

The Messrs. MOXON & Co. have issued a volume of HOOD'S *Comic Poems*, edited by SAMUEL LUCAS, with preface by THOMAS HOOD, the younger."

Mr. JOHN RUSKIN has been appointed Rodis lecturer at Cambridge for the ensuing year.

Mr. MARK LEMON announces a new book—*Golden Hair*.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON'S *New America* has passed to its sixth edition in England.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Charleston *Mercury*, discussing and indorsing the recent intemperate letter of Gov. PERRY, says: "We look upon the whole military act as unconstitutional, and that all the actings and doings under it must, therefore, be temporary, and ultimately absolutely void. In taking any part in carrying it into operation, the people of the Southern States are acting under military duress, and will be only striving, in the best way they can, to shield themselves from its oppressive evils. If ever the Government of the United States becomes again a free Government, and the constitution be restored to vitality, everything done under this act, we presume, will be wiped out. The constitution of a free Government, dictated by military authority, is an absurdity. It will last just as long as the military authority enforces it, and not a day longer. One of two things we deem to be certain—either the people of all the United States must remain permanently under an absolute despotism, or the white population of South Carolina will rule the State. We may be plunged, however, into immense troubles, which it is wise to endeavor to avoid, and this must be our present effort.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* expresses the following opinion upon the release of JEFF. DAVIS: "An eminent English jurist 'could not draw an indictment against three millions of people.' And no power could execute a conviction in the person of one man against the crime of opinion committed by seven or eight millions. This great case of 'The Commonwealth' against the nation has gone to trial, and has been decided against the appellant. The case of the nation against Mr. DAVIS will go off the docket 'dismissed—agreed,' or one practically settled by the principles expounded by Judges GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT. As the condemnation of Mr. DAVIS is not necessary to establish the validity of that which has been decided beyond appeal by the sword, we again congratulate the conquerors in having, by this act, recognized at once the logic of facts, the dictates of humanity, and the spirit of an enlightened and progressive civilization."

Hon. E. K. SMART, once or twice Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is soon to commence the publication of a new paper in Rockland. The Bangor *Times* says its speciality is to be "the advocacy of the taxation of United States Bonds, on an equality with other property; putting town and city war debts upon the State, which, in turn, is to demand their assumption by Congress; taxation of bank stock where it is owned; distributing banking facilities among the people; abolishing the multitude of new offices, equalizing taxation, removing unjust burdens and unreasonable tariff restrictions." This will probably be sufficient to occupy his time and fill his paper.

Recently a number of editors of Mississippi held a meeting at Brandon, in which action was taken on the political situation. Resolutions were prepared and offered denunciatory of the several reconstruction bills—declaring them "unconstitutional," "oppressive," &c. The vote on these resolutions, dailies having two votes each, and weeklies one, was as follows: Yeas—Natchez *Democrat*, 1; Enterprise *Star*, 1; Handsboro *Democrat*, 1; Kosciusko *Chronicle*, 1; Panola *Star*, 1; Vicksburgh *Herald*, 2; *Clarion*, 2. Total, 9. Nays—Vicksburgh *Times*, 2; *Mississippian*, 2; Water Valley *Courier*, 1; *Copiahan*, 1; Brandon *Republican*, 1. Total, 7.

Mr. GEORGE A. FOSDICK, of New-Orleans, has been elected President of the Louisiana State Executive Committee of the National Reconstruction Party, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Q. A. FELLOWES.

Hon. SAMUEL MCKEE will contest the election of JOHN D. YOUNG in the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Ex-Gov. BROWN, by request, delivered an address on the condition of the country, at La Grange, Ga., on the 22d inst.

Gen. ORD'S order for registration in Arkansas is published, and the work is to be commenced at once.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Two rival traders in Lowell, Mass., recently kept their stores open and goods hanging out all night, each fearing that he would not close until the other had.

FRANK B. STRATHMANN, a boy aged about seventeen years, who has been employed as a clerk in the Railroad, Va., Post-office for the past nine months, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

One of a pair of horses owned by Mr. JOHN MCCARTER, of Newton, N. J., and valued at $5,000, was seized with colic a few days since and died in two hours.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Residents of Concord N. H. return incomes as follows: William Butterfield, of the *Patriot*, $2,919; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, $1,703; Hon. Ira A. Eastman, $2,166; Hon. Asa Fowler, $7,205; United States Senator George G. Fogg, $9,672; Hon. Wm. L. Foster, $2,295; Hon. John H. George, $6,369; John M. Hill, $3,152; Asa McFarland, of the *Statesman*, $5,474; Hon. Josiah Minot, $6,471; Judge Ira Perley, $5,439; Ex-President Franklin Pierce, $4,304; Hon. E. H. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $8,186; Hon. Onslow Stearns, $16,425; Hon. N. G. Upham, $3,880; Nathaniel White, $31,471.

Gov. ENGLISH'S staff, of Connecticut, is officially announced as follows: Brig.-Gen. Colin H. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. William M. Carter, of Hartford, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. James H. Hoyt, of Stamford, Surgeon-General; Col. William S. Charnley, of New-Haven, Paymaster-General; Col. George D. Hastings, of Tolland; William H. Tingley, of Norwich; Charles M. Pond, of Hartford, and John R. Earle, of New-Haven, Aids-de-Camp.

LUCY STONE recently lectured in Oskaloosa, Kansas, and took exceptions to certain assertions made in the *Independent* published there, touching the contract of marriage between herself and H. BLACKWELL, and asked Mr. ROBERTS, the editor of that paper, to retract. He said he would readily publish the contract, if she would furnish him a copy, to which she has assented.

The Indiana State Medical Society, at its session in Indianapolis last week, expelled Dr. H. C. COLE, of Kokoma, for having read at the last meeting an essay on the "Progress of Medical Science," which, it was alleged, was plagiarized from an address delivered by Dr. BISAEL, of New-York, in 1864. COLE was recently tried at Tipton for the murder of his wife's seducer.

A Panama paper says that Ex-Admiral TUCKER, who recently resigned his commission in the Peruvian navy, has been sent by that Government on a mission to the Amazon, and that there is little doubt that TUCKER'S resignation was to some extent brought about by his recent conduct toward the United States naval officers.

Gen. ROUSSEAU will act as Chief-Marshal at the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of HENRY CLAY, in Louisville, on the 30th. Great preparations are making to make the occasion a splendid demonstration of veneration for the deceased statesman.

Prof. JOHN TALLOCK, of Williams College, will resign his Professorship of Mathematics at the next commencement. He is one of the senior Professors, having been connected with the institution more than thirty years.

Rev. THOMAS D. HOOVER, of Cranbury, Middlesex County, died at Cincinnati on Wednesday last. Dr. HOOVER was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in that city.

There has been a large increase in the number of gambling dens in Chicago recently, and faro and keno are in full blast.

One firm in Norfolk, Va., has shipped to the North during the past season 104,688 bushels of oysters.

The Richmond freedmen have a benevolent organization styled "The Secret Sons of Love."

Explosion in a Foundry—A Shower of Molten Iron.

From the Louisville Courier, May 23.

Yesterday morning, at about 8:30 o'clock, a terrible explosion was heard in DENNIS LONG'S foundry, on Ninth-street, near the river, which jarred the glass out of windows within a square or two, and shook the earth for some distance around. The explosion was caused by the upsetting of a cauldron containing about a ton of molten iron into a mould in which rain had dripped and water therefore stood. The man who was working the ladle was blown out of the window and badly injured, and the molten iron hurled through the roof of the building, tearing out about twenty square feet of it. Every window in the building was shattered and the interior of the building was badly torn up. There were other persons in the moulding shop at the time of the accident besides the party injured, but all of them fortunately escaped severe injury. The circumstance is rather a strange one. There might have been a more serious result had the molten metal scattered around the shop, instead of being propelled upward, as it happened to be.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Appeal in Behalf of Evangelization in Spain.

At the Broadway Tabernacle Church, last evening, the services were in aid of the cause of evangelization in Spain, Mexico and the Spanish-speaking countries of South America, representatives of the Protestant cause in these various sections being present and taking part in the meeting.

After reading the second chapter of Romans, Dr. THOMPSON, pastor of the church, who has just returned from a European tour, made the first address of the evening. He began by saying that six weeks ago he had visited several of the meetings of the Bible Christians in Spain in company with the brother who was then in the pulpit with him, and who had only arrived from Spain on Monday last, but whose name he would not mention, as the brother wished to return to Spain again and reengage in the work, and were it known that he had been here engaged in this cause he would be thrown into prison as soon as he reached the Spanish frontier. Dr. THOMPSON then went on to say that should his apostle Paul to-day attempt to enter Spain and preach Christ and Him crucified, he would meet with less toleration than he did in pagan Rome when discharging his mission there. To-day there is less of religious freedom, less of tolerance in Spain, than there was in pagan Rome; less than there was in Spain under the Moors. Although the inquisition and many other of the frightful aids to persuasion so potent under PHILIP II. is now no longer existed, yet there is practically as little religious freedom now as then. Even so late as 1851 Spain, resolutely resisting the logic of the age, entered into a concordat with the Pope, by which she bound herself not only to sustain Roman Catholicism as the established religion, but to allow the existence of no other religious worship whatever, and to this day the terms of this concordat are rigorously enforced. The printing of the Bible in the vulgate, the observance of any religious rites save those of the Roman Catholic Church, are positively prohibited, and any persons discovered in an infraction of these laws are sent to the gallies or visited with other severe punishment. As a consequence of this intolerance an abject superstition had seized upon the people, and several instances of the worship of images, faith in relics and the power of religious talismans, that had come under the speaker's observation during his recent tour, were given, and he gave it as his opinion that the hold of the Papacy upon the mass of the Spanish people was as strong now as it had ever been, and stronger than it had ever been in Italy or any other country. Stronger now by far than on Rome itself. Despite this, however, there is the nucleus of the Reformed faith in Spain—a small band of devoted Christians, who meet by stealth at night in lofts, and are obliged to take all the precautions against observations that the earliest members of the Church were obliged to adopt. These people, who are scattered throughout Spain, are about 2,000 in number, are all known to each other as Bible Christians, abjuring the term Protestant, and carefully abstaining from everything that could by implication even be considered political agitation. For greater security they rarely assemble in larger numbers than ten or fifteen; their meetings are always at night; their preaching is in a conversational tone and singing seldom indulged in, and when ventured upon only in a low tone of voice. The printing of the New Testament in the Spanish tongue—a copy of which was exhibited, which is a penal offence—is done at midnight in a deep cellar, carefully arranged to prevent any intimation of the work being carried on from the outer world, and it is circulated by means the speaker did not feel at liberty to divulge. Several of the meetings of these people which the speaker attended a few weeks ago were graphically described, and a letter read from a large number of them indorsing the messenger present last evening. Dr. THOMPSON then made an urgent appeal to his congregation to help these Bible Christians of Spain—help them with sympathy, but more than that, with funds to enable them to keep on printing the Bible, and to send preachers from conventicle to conventicle nourishing the seed that has been sown. He hoped the day of religious liberty in Spain might soon come, as it had already come in Italy, and he closed by narrating his experiences in the City of Florence fourteen years ago and again a few weeks since—the former showing the most bigoted intolerance, and the latter evidencing the most absolute religious liberty. This great revolution was quickly wrought in Italy and who can say that the same happy fate does not await Spain in the near future. The day of deliverance will come sooner or later, and meantime it is the duty of liberal Christians throughout the world to help these Spaniards bear their cross.

Dr. THOMPSON was followed by the gentleman recently from Spain, whose name is withheld for prudential reasons. He spoke English very fluently, and in his remarks substantiated all the statements of Dr. THOMPSON and pleaded eloquently in behalf of his oppressed brethren in Spain. The meeting closed by appeals in behalf of the Protestants in Mexico and Spanish South America.

The Welsh Presbyterian Church.

There are three church edifices in which the Welsh people of our City meet from Sabbath to Sabbath, to worship their Creator in their native language, viz: one in Chrystie-street, another in Eleventh-street and a third in East Thirteenth-street. Of these the latter is the most prosperous, having a large membership, who work zealously for the upbuilding of their Zion. Rev. Dr. ROBERTS is the Pastor, and is greatly beloved by his people. On Sunday evening the reverend gentleman preached to a very large audience a Welsh sermon, taking for his text the following words:

"And the Lord God said unto a gourd, and made it to come up over Jonah, that it might be a shadow over his head, to deliver him from his grief. So Jonah was exceedingly glad of the gourd. But God prepared a worm when the morning rose the next day, and it smote the gourd that it withered." Jonah iv. 7.

After appropriate introductory remarks upon the singularity of the prophet's character, and in vindication of the reality of the extraordinary events recorded in the Book, the Minister directed the attention of his hearers—first, to the elements of similitude between Jonah's gourd and all earthly comforts. He said that Jonah's gourd was the gift of God—that it afforded him a comfortable shelter from the heat of the sun—that it was of short duration, and that its rise and fall were under Divine direction. These remarks were forcibly applied to all worldly pleasures. Secondly—The lines of resemblance between Jonah's conduct in respect of the gourd, and men's conduct with regard to secular enjoyments, viz: Jonah at the time delighted himself more in the creature than in the Creator—he was fully alive to his own safety and comfort, while he desired the destruction of others—and if he rejoiced at the rise of the gourd, he murmured at its fall. The aptitude of these observations to the conduct of men was clearly set forth. Thirdly—The designs of God in blighting earthly comforts contrasted with his designs in withering Jonah's gourd which were as follows: To convince men of the evil of some sin or other of which they have not sufficiently repented—to subdue the obstinacy of their hearts, to teach them the lesson of divine sovereignty, and to direct their minds to spiritual and eternal things. These notes were compared with the designs of God as regarded Jonah. The Scripture illustrations quoted throughout the discourse were very striking, and its lessons not soon to be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear them.

The music of this church is creditably furnished by a large choir of young persons, accompanied by an organ, which is skillfully played by Miss EVANS, of Greenpoint.

The New-York Bible Society.

The annual sermon before the New-York Bible Society was preached last evening by Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. A small congregation participated in the service.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the following words:

"Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hands to do it."—Proverbs, iii. 27.

After brief and interesting prefatory remarks, the reverend gentleman proceeded to speak of the object and claims of the New-York Bible Society, which he said is a branch of the American Bible Society. This worthy enterprise, he continued, deserves our confidence and coöperation, because, first, it contemplates a good. Second, A good to those to whom the same is due. Third, Because it has the power to communicate the Gospel of the Saviour to the whole world. Of all blessings ever conferred upon men nothing approaches in value the Bible. Its merits as a literary work, as a history or biography surpasses any other book ever written, while its unique and the hymnology have no equal, much less a superior. Blot out the *Iliad* of HOMER or SHAKESPEARE'S *Hamlet*, and they would not be missed as much as a single star from the glorious Bible constellation. The Word of God should be valued again for its beneficent inspiration of men. It may be truly said that most of the great and good deeds that men have performed have been done, Prometheus-like, with fire stolen from its altars. The Bible should be appreciated, though, chiefly for its salvation. Of all that has ever been written, nothing is half so precious to us as the declaration of the Bible, that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son," &c. Then the Bible should be prized for the consolation which it offers to those who need comfort in the dark ways of life. No wonder that the martyrs were able to be faithful unto death with such a strong support beneath them—the consolation of the Great Father. The purpose of the Society is to distribute to destitute persons, in their own vernacular, an unsectarian Bible of an unsectarian Christianity, by the agency of devoted laborers for the Lord Jesus.

This generous distribution of the Bible is to be extended to the destitute in foreign lands as well as to those of our own country. There are some people who believe that Pagans do not need the Gospel—that their present dark religions are overlooked by the Almighty in view of the ignorance of the worshippers—that it is better not to trouble them with any other system of religion, however much better it may be than that now possessed by them. The people of the heathen world are neither holy nor happy, and it is the duty of Christian men to carry the light to them. Nor are those at home less in need of the Gospel teachings, and especially is this true in the City of New-York. The New World is the great land-sewer of the world, where the bankrupts in morals as well as finances flee from the laws of their lands. Our metropolis is the great sewer-gate through which nearly all the filth and scum of the Old World's population must pass on its way to other points of our continent, and to-day our City is far ahead of any other known to us in crime and infamy. The speaker believed that it is in the power of the disciples of Jesus, of the present generation, to place the Bible in the hands of every one of the 800,000,000 human beings now in pagan darkness. The material agencies at hand are sufficient to meet the supply. In the twelfth century a certain copy of the Scriptures, purchased from a convent, cost $300, and was the work of ten months' transcription. In WYCKLIFFE'S time the Bible would cost a laboring man the wages of a quarter of a century, while to-day a copy can be purchased for the proceeds of a quarter of a day's labor. The British Society publishes 1,500,000 copies per year, and the American Society 2,000,000 copies, at an average cost of about 25 cents each. The moral means are also at hand, for Kings, Queens and Presidents have felt it a privilege to encourage the Society's work of spreading the Bible among the unenlightened ones of the world. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman appealed warmly to his hearers to continue their support and patronage of an organization so deserving as the New-York Bible Society.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION—FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.—An immense concourse of citizens, led by sympathy and curiosity, assembled in the vicinity of Gold and Johnson streets yesterday afternoon, to witness the funeral procession in which the victim of the air-gun assassination was conveyed to his last resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery. The most perfect order was maintained, although the greatest interest was felt by those composing the vast throng. The funeral services were read at the house of deceased, No. 197 Gold-street, by Rev. Dr. DILLER, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, after which the body was followed to the grave by relatives and friends, and the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. A. M., who turned out 178 men. The coffin was of black-walnut, silver mounted, with a plate bearing the following inscription: "WILLIAM BISHOP CARR, died May 24, 1867, in the 43d year of his age." The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with persons from the house to the cemetery.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 25.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; family, $14@$14 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter, $3 25. CORN dull; No. 1 in bulk, 90c. OATS firm; 74c.@75c. for No. 1 in elevator. RYE and BARLEY steady. COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 23c. WHISKY unsettled; held at 32c., but 30c. was offered. MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 12¼c. BUTTER dull; 18c.@20c. CHEESE, 12c.@14c. New LINSEED, 40c.@50c. Exchange steady; money close. Gold, 138. Buying, and 137½ selling. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 11 bales Cotton, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 Hogs, 1,800 bushels Wheat. EXPORTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 25.

FLOUR dull and drooping; Spring Extras, $14. WHEAT dull with a strong downward tendency. CORN—fair demand and firm; sales 30,000 bush. No. 2 New Western at $1 06@$1 07; 21,000 No. 1 New Western at $1 10, and 17,000 bush. choice old and New Western, $1 13½. OATS dull; Western held at 80c.; Ohio and Wisconsin, 81c.@82c. BARLEY dull and nominal. RYE dull and nominal. PROVISIONS quiet but unchanged. LARD firm at 13½c.@13¾c. HIGHWINES nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bush.; Corn, 50,000 bush.; Oats, 42,000 bush.; Flour, 3,000 bbls. EXPORTS—Corn, 20,000 bush.; Oats, 20,000 bush. FREIGHTS dull but unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 25.

FLOUR dull at $12 50@$14. WHEAT irregular; No. 1 opened at $2 60, but declined 10c. Corn steady; sales at $1 02@$1 03 for No. 1, and 96c.@98c. for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 2c.@4.; sales at 77c.@79c. for No. 2. RYE dull but unchanged. BARLEY quiet at 90c.@92c. for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $23 60. LARD 12¼c. BEEF CATTLE firm at $6 25@$8 70 for common stock to smooth shipping. LIVE HOGS active at $6@$6 80 for common to extra choice. SHEEP dull at $7 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 11,600 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 109 hhds. of Leaf at $3 75@$5 for lugs, and $22 for selections. SUPERFINE FLOUR $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT $2 85. CORN—Shelled $1@$1 05, delivered; Ear, in bulk, 75c.@80c. OAT